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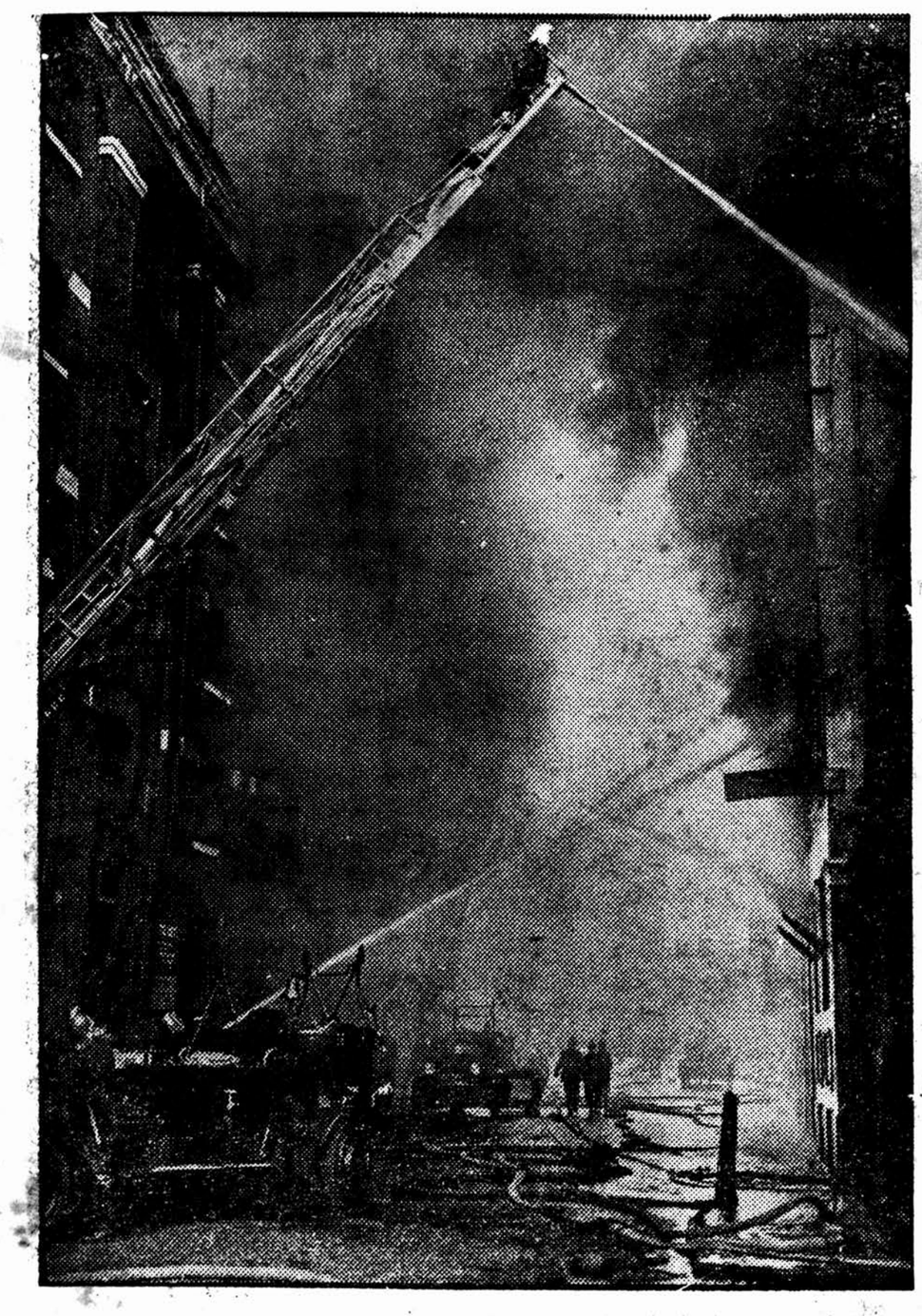
THE SADHU

—S. L. Karwande

(Left) Mr. Winston Churchill, British Premier, on a visit to defence works in N.-E. England. (Right) Dr. Benes, President of the new Czech Government in England, saluting the Czech Flag, during his visit to Czech troops at their English camp.

A group of children evacuated from London are being given open-air lessons in Chiltern Hills.



London Fire Brigade dealing with a blaze in dock area.

Anti-aircraft defences in Palestine.

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BOMBAY: OCTOBER 6, 1940.

The I. C. S.

Has It Done Good To India?

(By J. B. PETIT)

OF all our public services, the I.C.S., is easily the ablest and best.

In sheer intellectual capacity, educational attainments, administrative equipment and driving force, it undoubtedly holds a high place among the services of the world.

But when one has said this, one has practically said almost everything that could possibly be urged in its favour, for there is another and, unfortunately, a seamy side of the picture; and it is proposed to examine that in the following paragraphs.

It is necessary to preface this survey with a little explanation. It is no insult to the other All-India services which are in a sense like so many specialised grafts planted upon the parent tree, to say that, though ordinarily capable and efficient in their own way for their respective functions which differ very widely from those of the I.C.S., both in character and scope, they are, mainly owing to that very reason, miles away from the "steel frame", and cannot, therefore, be justly held responsible for the deficiencies of the Government to the same extent as the I.C.S., first because they have not the power for mischief, and secondly because, even if guilty, they only follow the bad example of the latter at a respectable distance, more out of personal benefit than any desire to harm the interests of the country or to hold up the wheels of progress.

The Military Service—and in a way, also perhaps the Police—stand on a slightly different footing, and are situated somewhere midway between the two. They do not possess either the ability of the I.C.S., or the productive and nation-building capacity of the other Services; and somehow they seem to concentrate in themselves the harmful and disruptive characteristics of both, and particularly so, the British element thereof, some of the members of which excel even the I.C.S., in point of arrogance and an exaggerated idea of their own importance. In their relations with Indians, not a few of the members of both these Services and specially the rank and file, are impartially rude to all. In strictly departmental matters, both of them, and particularly the Military, consider themselves infallible experts and, therefore, inferentially above the constitution, are impatient of criticism and are obsessed with the vain delusion that their decisions are final, that once they have made a demand for money or the adoption of a policy, they have laid down the law which must be blindly accepted and implicitly obeyed. Not only for tolerating but even encouraging this obsession, the I.C.S., must also be held partly responsible. A good deal of the unpopularity of both these services is no doubt also due to the very nature of their work, and is probably common to all countries of the world. As All-India units, they cannot however be totally absolved of the guilt, among other things, of their deliberate refusal to progress and of their persistent opposition to the rapid Indianisation of their respective departments on the most flimsy and untenable pretexts. But, in spite of all this, they have no direct hand and certainly no great influence in shaping the political policy of India; and cannot, therefore, be justly bracketed with the I.C.S., for that doubtful honour.

Its Influence

For these and other reasons, an attempt has been made in this contribution mainly to focus the position of the I.C.S., and to assess the exact extent of its tremendous influence, for good or for evil, on the destinies of India, so that the enormity of its offence and the proper share of its responsibility in the Government or rather the mis-Government of this country, can be adequately understood and accurately gauged, with a view not only to its immediate mitigation but also its ultimate and complete eradication.

For a porper understanding of the case, it is essential to consider in brief the genesis of the service and its gradual rise to its present position of absolute power and supremacy in the country.

Origin

The I.C.S., was originally created by the East India Company for the administration of those tracts of the country which then fomred part of its territory. It was governed by such principles and regulated by such methods as prevailed in those days, which were naturally very different from our ideas of to-day. It was recruited entirely in England by nomination, coupled with a compulsory stay of two years at Haileybury College for the acquisition of general education and the equipment of some kind of specialised knowledge for administrative work, which, in practice, however, fell far short even of its barest requirements, to say nothing of the total lack of culture which followed in its train. The result was that the system soon broke down, and province after province bitterly complained of inefficiency and characterised its recruits as "bad bargains" and "unequal to the duties they were expected to discharge". This method of nomination, though thus self-condemned, however continued until 1858, when it was replaced by the present competitive system which was introduced mainly with an eye to efficiency.

Speaking generally of the Service as recruited and constituted up to now, and for the moment leaving its many drawbacks and anti-Indian characteristics out of consideration, it must in all fairness be admitted that it has, on the whole, justified its existence by fulfilling in a large measure the main purpose of its creation, viz., the efficiency of the administration. This is about the most important and perhaps the only reason why a preponderatingly foreign and an otherwise prohibitive Service, has so far been generally tolerated with equanimity by educated India. If kept under strict control and in its proper place, it would be of the highest benefit even in a completely self-governing India to continue the Service on the present competitive basis and take advantage of its talent and experience for many years to come as an integral part of the administration, provided, of course, that prior to its ultimate complete Indianisation within a measurable length of time, the indigenous element thereof was rapidly increased to at least 75 per cent. of the total, and provided further that the Service as a whole meanwhile behaved and was treated as everywhere else

(Continued on Page 31)

State Dasara Procession in Mysore.

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Influence Of Indian Thought On British Writers

By L. A. G. STRONG

The well-known writer
(In a recent B.B.C. talk.)

I SHOULD like to see someone who was competent to do it write on those writers who have been profoundly effected by Indian thought in their work and in their lives.

Now, of course, I know one cannot speak of Indian thought generally any more than one can speak of English thought. English thought might mean any thing from the hardest practicability to the most slender and delicate abstraction, anything from the extremest Tory Diehard non-sense to the wildest Bloomsbury Left Wing amateur nonsense.

Let's say then that, instead of being influenced by Indian thought, some of our writers have been influenced by thoughts which have come out of India and could not have come from anywhere else, for then we will be on safer ground.

ON THE PHILOSOPHICAL SIDE.

The three writers I have in mind have been influenced in different ways, but all on the philosophical side What India has given them has been something they could accept and make their own. It has modified and coloured their genius without distorting it.

We have always been told that Eastern thought will never suit the West and the Western thought will never suit the East. I will make no comment on that because I don't like generalising, but it is perhaps worthy of remark that two novels by an English novelist, each of which was chosen by the Book Society for wide distribution, have an Indian scene and an Indian setting.

I said Indian. I don't mean anything about English people in India. I am not referring to any of those romances in which India supplies local colour for English officers and their ladies. One can understand the British public taking an interest in them, but if the British public have recommended to them by their Book Society, if they buy and read in large quantities, two long novels about India in the time of Akbar, what then?

That is what has happened to L. H. Myers' two long works "The Root and the Flower" and "The Pool of Vishnu" Englishmen and women in large numbers have bought and read two very long novels which in scene and characters belong to the India of 400 years ago.

I need hardly say it was neither the scene nor the period which made the attraction. Myers is a man of wide culture and sensibility. A close observer, an almost terrifyingly close observer of the ways of the human heart and the human mind. The cast of his own mind is philosophic and contemplative. He has a serenity which comes, not from staleness and placidity, but from a perfect balance between violent opposites.

In order to set down what he sees and feels, in order to find the best theatre for depicting the human scene, he has chosen the India of Akbar, and his two novels are a compendium of human nature, of passion and of wisdom, written with a clarity and a beauty which make one feel it is no use ever trying to write again.

NOT ACCIDENTAL

Myers' choice of India as the scene is not accidental. He has been drawn to the scene and the atmosphere which best suits his thought. He has been deeply influenced by thoughts from India and he has found there a spiritual home for his imagination.

The two Irish writers are unlike him and unlike each other. Ireland and India have long been sympathetic to each other politically, but otherwise there has been little resemblance between their thought, yet the two great figures of the Irish Renaissance owed a great debt to India.

The first is a fervent lover of India and its people. George Russell, or as he is better known "A.E." derived a great part of his thought from the East. Though he remained an Irishman, though he saw often in vision the old spirit and the ancient pomp of Ireland, though he believed firmly in certain holy places on Irish soil and visited them, the whole trend of his mind was influenced by Eastern philosophy.

His writing was as full of India as his talk, and distinguished Indians who came to Dublin found their way very soon in the house in Mennin Square, or later on to Rathgar.

"A.E." was a saint and a saint of the type that men of all creeds can recognise. His love for Indian thought spread to many of his friends, such as James Stephens, whom I have heard speak passionately many times of the 'Upanishads,' and whom I once heard denounce most fiercely an English writer who was posing as an authority upon Yogic teachings. Stephens knew something about Yogic teachings. The Englishman had a vulgar smattering and was trying to exploit it in London drawing rooms.

But "A.E." was, as I said a saint, and he would have been a saint anyhow. I can't profess to say therefore how far India made him what he was. It is enough to know that he found there health and nourishment for mind and character and that he paid the debt many times over in such philosophical works as "The Interpreter" and in his poems which are full of words and images from the east.

POEMS OF "A.E."

I will read you two short poems by "A.E.". They show the quality of his mind, of his pre-occupation with eternal things. The first is called "Refuge."

Twilight a timid form, went shimmering by,
And night, the dark blue hunter followed fast;
Ceaseless pursuit and flight were in the sky.
And the long chase had ceased for us at last.
We walked together, while the driven forms
Hid in the golden thicket of the day,
We, from whose hearts pursuit and flight were gone,
Knew on the hunter's breast her refuge lay.

This is from "The Outcast"

Sometimes, when alone at the dark close of day,
Men meet an outlawed majesty and hurry away;
They come to the lighted house they talk to their dears.
They crucify the mystery with words of good cheer.
When love and life are over and flight is at an end,
Upon the outcast majesty they loom as a friend.

EFFECT ON YEATS

Yeats and "A.E." were very close friends from the day when as very young men they studied painting together in Dublin. It was "A.E."'s task to put in his friend's way much that was necessary for the building of his mind and so very early on he introduced Yeats to the 'Upanishads' and communicated to him some of his own flaming enthusiam, as well as his philosophic and moral ideas.

Yeats had an extraordinary power of receiving the ideas of other men without deviating from his own. The magnificent egotism of his genius, made him able to seize at once on everything that toned with it and could help it.

He wrote and spoke so much about Indian philosophy that many, even Indians, supposed him to be very deeply read in it, but he was not. He read little, though he collaborated in the rendering of the 'Upanishads' into English, but he had a great power of grasping what a philosophy meant to him. He could get at the heart of it, get at the spirit of it.

India was good for him and for his work and he remained close to India all his life. His friendship for Tagore and his labours which made him translate and introduce to England the noted Indian wise man, his welcome to Indian men and women, all these things bear witness to this closeness, and so do the frequency of Eastern imagery in his poems.

OXFORD INCIDENT.

How close the relationship was I can tell you from an incident that occurred 20 years ago at Oxford. I was in his rooms and saw it. Two or three Indian undergraduates were present and the talk went to India and suddenly the room became full of a strong sweet fragrance.

Neither Yeats or Mrs. Yeats knew what it was, but one of the Indians told us in amazement that it was the scent of the incense used in a certain temple in India.

There was nothing in the room which could physically have caused the scent and we were all surprised by it, all except Yeats that is, and he, as soon as he heard what it was, explained that that kind of phenomenon, the bringing in or materialising of an idea or of a thought (it was in this case something connected with a thought) was quite familiar to him. We made enquiries afterwards and the statement of the young man as to what the scent was, was fully confirmed.

I will conclude with a poem by W. B. Yeats Many of the poems in his earlier books have Indian subjects and titles. One is called "The Indian upon Guard", another "The Indian to his love", and so on. But this one, while it is not specifically Eastern, yet has its debt to the East clearly written upon it. It is called "Sailing to Byzantium".

That is no country for old men The young
In one another's arms; birds in the trees,
—Those dying generations—at their song;
The salmon-falls, the mackerel-crowded seas,
Fish, flesh, or fowl, commend all summer long
Whatever is begotten, born and dies
Caught in that sensual music all neglect
Monuments of unageing intellect.

An aged man is but a paltry thing,
A tattered coat upon a stick, unless
Soul clap its hands and sing, and louder sing
For every tatter in its mortal dress.
Nor is there singing school but studying
Monuments of its own magnificence;
And therefore I have sailed the seas and come
To the holy city of Byzantium.

O sages standing in God's holy fire
As in the gold mosaic of a wall,
Come from the holy fire, perne in a gyre,
And be the singing masters of my soul.
Consume my heart away; sick with desire
And fastened to a dying animal
It knows not what it is: and gather me
Into the artifice of eternity.

Once out of nature I shall never take
My bodily form from any natural thing,
But such a form as Grecian goldsmiths make
Of hammered gold and gold enamelling
To keep a drowsy Emperor awake;
Or set upon a golden bough to sing
To lords and ladies of Byzantium
Of what is past, or passing, or to come.

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Berlin-Baghdad Railway Now Completed

By FRANK LONGWORTH

But No German Trains

ALMOST unnoticed in the stress of European affairs, the first train steamed out of Baghdad Station 'en route' for Istanbul. It completed the last link in the famous Berlin to Baghdad Railway with which Germany fifty years ago threatened to revolutionise affairs in the Near East. Yet by the irony of fate this was not a German train. It was hauled by a British made engine over a British laid track. Were the world at peace it would now be possible to travel by through train from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf: from Berlin, Paris or London to Baghdad; from the Occident to the Orient.

German Intrigues

Romance, intrigue, and commerce are inseparably mixed in the story of this railway. Germany in the 1880's decided to turn her attention to the development of the hitherto neglected countries of Persia and Mesopotamia, through which she had also envisaged a highway to the Indian Ocean and the Far East. In the last quarter of a century a through railway had been constructed from Berlin, via Vienna, Belgrade and Sofia to Constantinople, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles. Simultaneously another line had been laid by the Turks for a short distance into Asia Minor from the opposite shore of the Bosphorus.

German engineers tried to persuade the Turks to continue their line towards the East, but Turkey considered there was no necessity for further railway communication.

Germany was thus halted at the first obstruction, and the German Emperor William II, now the ex-Kaiser, decided on personal intervention. He paid a state visit in 1889 to the Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid at Constantinople, painted glorious pictures of the advantages to Turkey of a railway linking Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. Convinced by words, and possibly influenced by the glamour of the occasion, the Sultan yielded to the Emperor and granted concession to the Anatolia Railway Company to construct a line from the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf, through countries which he was then ruler.

The Kaiser returned to Berlin and explained his B B.B. scheme—a through railway from Berlin via the Bosphorus to Baghdad, and eventually to Basra on the Persian Gulf. German bankers subscribed the necessary capital. On her side Turkey guaranteed to make up the receipts to £800 per mile if traffic did not rise to this figure.

Slow Progress

From the beginning progress was slow. The cost proved prohibitive, necessitating fresh arrangements before three years had expired. The German bankers placed a limit on their advances, with the consequence that a new company had to be formed. In this the German Government took 40 per cent of the shares, the Turkish Government another 40 per cent, while the French Government, hoping to secure part of the contract, took the remaining 20 per cent.

As a terminus, a magnificent station was built at Haidar Pasha on the Bosphorus, three miles across the water from Constantinople, and provision made for a train-ferry. From thence the line went south towards the borders of Syria where, at Aleppo, connection was made with the Syria-Palestine Railways. Turkey was satisfied in part, as this gave her an overland route to the Mediterranean, but she had expected a line passing through Angora. Under great pressure Germany constructed a branch to this latter city.

There were now long delays as the line was cut through the Taurus Mountains into Persia. Fifty miles a year was regarded as exceptional progress. When the Great War broke out in 1914 the railway was still more than 500 miles away from Baghdad, though a beginning had also been made from this city, and the line constructed for about fifty miles northwards with the intention of linking up with the main work at a later date.

The War stopped all operations, but after the British occupation of Mesopotamia in 1917, the work was continued by military engineers, who laid about another 100 miles of line. Unfortunately it was later announced that the line was unsuitable for permanent use, and had to be re-laid. By the terms of the armistice granted to Turkey in 1918 control of the railway passed to Great Britain, and early in 1919 it was announced from Constantinople that construction of the line would be completed.

Work Completed By Iraq

Work continued until 1932, when Iraq (formerly Mesopotamia) was recognised as an independent State and accepted responsibility for the remainder of the work. There remained 198 miles of line to construct, and this was entrusted to a British firm. This month the final connections were made, and without the ceremonies which had been intended the first through train has run from Baghdad to the Bosphorus. It will not continue the journey across Europe to Berlin at present.

The line from Baghdad to Basra was finished in 1920, but it is of a different gauge to the line running from Baghdad to the Bosphorus, so that a traveller to the Persian Gulf would have to change trains at Baghdad. Still there is now open railway communication from Europe to the Persian Gulf, and this should provide an enormous stimulus to the trade of the Near East. Germany must be mortified that the B.B.B. scheme which she planned fifty years ago has now been completed and that she was not provided with seats on the first train.

ONLY 1,891 NEW BRITISH MOTOR-CARS

Another big drop in the number of new cars is reported by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, of Great Britain. New motor-vehicles registered in June totalled 8,399, against 40,844 in June last year. The figures comprised 1,891 private cars (26,502 in June, 1939), hackney carriages 286, goods vehicles 1,266, electric goods vehicles 87, exempt vehicles 276, tractors 45, agricultural engines 1,505 and motor-cycles 3,043 (5,183 in June, 1939.

WELSH BARD ARRESTED

T. E. Nicholas, well-known Welsh poet who has won more than 40 bardic chairs and several crowns at the Eisteddfods, has been detained under the defence regulations in England.

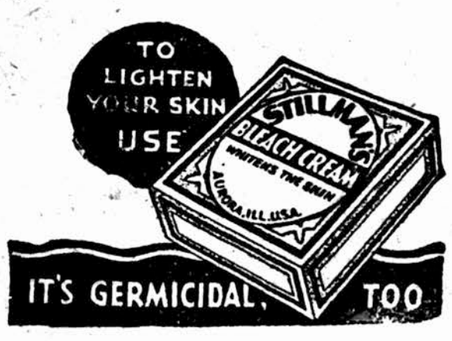
His son Islwyn also has been detained. Both are alleged to be members of the Communist party. The father gave up the ministry 20 years ago for dentistry.

120,000 PICTURES A SECOND

Engineers of the General Electric Company have devised a camera with 1,000 pinhole eyes, which takes 120,000 pictures a second! They found that glass lenses caused distortion when making records of certain electric apparatus in action, so devised this remarkable camera. The film measures 4-1/2ins. by 40ins., and is placed round the inside of a metal drum encircled by ten rows of holes, none of which is opposite another, so that only one is exposed at a time. The drum turns at 7,200 revolutions a minute, exposing 120,000 pinholes a second, and obtaining as many pictures, each one-third of an inch square.

A social conference of the Lamani people in Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District was held recently at Yakkundi under the presidentship of Mr. A. B. Latthe, Ex-Finance Minister. The Conference was attended by about 3,000 people. The Lamanis are nomadi tribes, exceedingly poor and backward and are classed 'Criminal', although no grave offences are committed by them. Awakening is taking place among them by the efforts of the Belgaum Jilha Prathmic Shikshan Samity which has started a number of schools among them and which has been working for their social welfare and uplift.

Photo Shows:—Mr. A. B. Latthe, President, at the centre. Mr. N. R. Lamani, Probationer of Mamlatdar, Dharwar, and Mrs. Yamutai Lamani are next to him.



FROM D. F. KARAKA'S
"OUT OF DUST"

(Here is another extract from D. F. Karaka's book on the Mahatma and the Indian Struggle.)

DIGRESSION

THE war was over and the souls of the living cried out for the dead. There was something sad about the crowd that were celebrating the signing of Armistice. The men and women who danced in the streets of Paris were not really happy. The people who waved their Union Jacks outside Buckingham Palace, and sang "Land of Hope and Glory" were conscious of the absence of those who were not spared to rejoice with them. In the homes of the vanquished there was an even greater wailing. No one knew how dark would be the future that lay ahead. They only knew that the wounds of the living would take a long time to heal. Those who were too old to fight saw a generation, to which they themselves had given birth, get wiped off the face of this earth. It had vanished from sight. No one knew where it went or why. It was like the end of a nightmare that was grim and ghostlike and the memory of a son or a husband haunted some poor little soul, who had made her greatest sacrifice. The Arc de Triomphe was a little ashamed of itself. Admiralty Arch preferred to have its gates closed. In spite of the victory there was a great mourning. It was not only a national mourning. It was the sorrow of a whole civilisation, almost of a world. Philip Guedalla described it well when he said; ".....Though the thunder of the War died on the distance, a shattered world still rocked to the long swell. The clouds hung low over a world of broken lives in which eight million men had died, of endless vistas of annihilation, towns without recognizable remains, the sea-floor littered with dead shipping, and a lunar landscape of inhuman surfaces where fields had been. Death, disease, and devastation stalked almost uncontrolled among the sacred survivors with the crash still ringing in their ears, as they surveyed a world whose map was a delirium of fragmented empires."

TUNGSRAM
KRYPTON
a brighter light
at no extra cost
SOLE IMPORTERS
VOLKART BROS.

Europe

In Russia the revolution had already broken out. The streets of St. Petersburg were washed in purple blood. The Czar had fled, but had been captured and murdered. It was as if there had been a major earthquake in those parts of the world, uprooting some of the mightiest trees, which were once great empires. As Europe awoke after the Armistice, it wondered why the guns were silent that morning, and whether this quiet that prevailed was the end of the war or the end of the world. They had fought for honour and glory. Now they fought in the streets for black bread and a morsel to keep body and soul together. Many a man had returned home to find that it stood there no more. Everything had vanished in the twinkling of an eye—a twinkling that lasted four long years. The little tree he had planted and which he had fondly nursed for many long years had withered. His favourite dog did not rush out to greet him. Something had happened to this world. Every corner of Europe was a landmark of someone who had fallen there. The crosses that were planted on the battlefields of Europe were so many crucifixes on which they had pinned their martyrs. The only difference was that when counted by the millions, the price of martyrdom had fallen. The eight million dead had equally made their sacrifice. The flower of manhood had died. The soul of man remained tortured. The pawn value of the Victoria Cross stood at a few shillings only.

Elsewhere

It was not like this in Europe alone. The evil of the War had spread to every corner of the world. Life seemed so uncertain that men were content to live for the moment saying "Hell" to the morrow. There was a rush to conquer the key positions and a false sense of prosperity had taken hold of a world whose days seemed to have been numbered. New ideas of pleasure came into existence. New professions were created. Even the people one met and spoke to, did different things from what they used to do before the War. Money meant nothing except what it could buy at that moment. The inflation of the mark in Germany showed that you could sit on a pile of a million mark notes and still starve for a loaf of bread. Gold had remained a somewhat cherished possession, but even that would offer little security when the scientists of the world were working at full speed because someone had said that it could be synthetically produced. Fortunes were made overnight and lost as easily. The War had thrown up a precarious crop of millionaires. Theirs was blood money, made in a number of cases by those who had contracts to supply raw material or food that was to be used in the war. Bribery and corruption were rampant.

Indian mentality seemed happy in these uncertain post-war surroundings. Speculation had made and lost many a fortune. The rich man of yesterday was trying to make a bed on a bench in the park. A pauper was trying out his new Rolls-Royce. The standard of living of the middle-classes was artificially raised and altogether there was a false sense of prosperity prevailing in India. The presence of a few millionaires amongst us made us appear a rich nation and the Indian princes with their extravagance completed the picture. No one thought in terms of the masses, whose poverty remained unchanged. The average annual income of the Indian when the war was over and the boom period began, was estimated at four pounds. Four pounds a year! Compare that with the dole and you will get an idea of the poverty of India.

Re-Shuffling

All over the world there was a general re-shuffling of political ideas. Cobden and Gladstone were long since dead. They were as lifeless as the models that stood in Tussauds. New faces appeared on the front pages of the morning paper. New creeds, hitherto unheard of, were claiming pride of place besides those which once held the world in sway. It was the exciting age of Communism and Fascism, and the old theory of laissez-faire and the old ideas of democracy were being carried away in a back-wash. It was a restless world that the war had thrown up. The wave of nationalism which spread over it was only a phase of that same restlessness. The war had altered the frontiers of Europe. It had distorted the map of the world. But the British Empire still remained as large as ever. There was in fact more red on the map.

India was one of those red bits that went to make up the Empire. Far away from the scene of corpses, it did not feel the effects of the war to the same extent as the countries on whose territory it was fought. India heard of the war chiefly through the pages of the papers it read, but the great majority that could neither read nor write did not know of it. They did not know where Europe was. Was it any nearer than the sun and the moon and the stars to which people went but never returned? And why should there be a war? Was one king wanting to be more powerful than the other? And what happened then? They sat and listened as they would to a fairy tale told at the village fair.

The Coming Of Gandhi

One must bear in mind all these facts when attempting to value the importance of the coming of Gandhi. One must have a true perspective of India at the time Gandhi arrived on the scene to begin his domination of Indian politics. It was even to him a new country. The few thousand Indians, who had followed him in South Africa, were like a drop in the ocean when compared to the millions in India. His dominant feeling at studying Indian conditions was one of painful surprise at the appalling poverty of India. A hundred and fifty years of British rule had done little to allay the sufferings of the masses. Instead, he thought, the presence of the British was responsible for them to a large extent. The heritage of the masses was not property but poverty. It was debt that passed down from father to son and the system of usury that prevailed made it impossible for the individual to shake off the burden of debt under which he was born, and which hung round his neck for the rest of his life, until it finally choked him and he died.

The Govt. Of India

The Government of India was bureaucratic. Viceroys came and went every five years. They had hardly time midst their social rounds to the Indian Princes and their visits to hill resorts to get to grips with the Indian problem and when they got somewhere near it, it was usually time for them to retire. There was also that loyal band of Empire builders which poured in from every part of the British Isles to carry on the tradition that had been handed down to them by their fathers. There was that "esprit de corps" among them as there was among those who wore the same old school-tie. They had only one ideal in life—to make money as quickly as possible and then to spend the rest of their days on a farm in Sussex or in a little cottage on the Cornish coast, contributing occasionally to the columns of the "Times", when India figured in the news. The more decent among them carried out their ideal with as little injustice to the Indian as was possible, though always bearing in mind their main objective, which was to make money and to make it quickly. When their wives came to India it was only at great discomfort and personal sacrifice. They cursed the weather when the days got hot, swore at the servants because they did not speak English, and counted the days on their calendar when they would be sailing "home" again. They would never give birth to children in India, because that would deprive them of caste. The victory of the Allies had put a premium on the 'pucca sahib.' It was something to be born a white man,

(Continued on page 29)

Education Begins On This Day

This year, the Dussera falls on the tenth of October. The following article on the mode of Vijayadasami celebration in Malabar will be of interest to readers in other parts of India.

Celebration Of "Navarathri" In Malabar

By A. MADHAVAN

DUSSERA is perhaps the most well-known of all-India festivals, the only rival being Divali. India knows no festival to which some religious importance is not attached and every festival is the occasion of creating a new state of affairs. The first ten days of the bright half of the Prestapada month in the lunar calendar, which falls between the twentieth of the September and the twentieth of October, form the Navarathri and the Vijayadasami. Tradition has it that it was on Vijayadasami day that Rama killed Ravana and Kali killed the Asuras, Mahishasura and Daruka. Hence the name (which means the tenth day on which victory was won).

Mysore 'En Fete'

This season is celebrated in various parts of India in different ways. Bengal has a special mode of celebration, while other parts of Northern India have adopted quite a different mode. In the South, Mysore celebrates the season on a scale, unrivalled by other parts of India. Mysore has certain special reasons for this grand celebration. They say that Mysore was the city of Mahishasura whom the Goddess Kali overcame. One of the names for Mysore is Mahishasurapura which proves my statement that it was the city of that warrior. The patron goddess of Mysore is Chamundeshwari, a form of the goodess Kali.

The Dussera celebrations in Mysore attract a large number of visitors and the capital of the State presents the most gala appearance. Various exhibitions are also held and the celebrations assume a sort of educational and publicity importance. Judging things from such a point of view, one comes to the general conclusion that these festivals were after all designed by our ancestors to increase human knowledge the knowledge about men and things which one can acquire only by free social intercourse. Since the natural bent of the Oriental and, in particular, Indian mind is said to be intensely religious, a thick religious cloak is wrapped round everything that is done by us.

Be it as it may, one thing is certain. Dussera has more than a religious value to modern Mysore. And one would wish that Indian governments should take their lesson from it. Such occasions should be utilised to educate people on modern lines. Perhaps, such steps might help to lesson the poverty and ignorance in the country.

Education begins on Vijayadasami day in Malabar. Vidyarambha, as that day is called in that part of India is Vijayadasami. Every Hindu has to observe that day by beginning his or her education anew. Children are initiated into learning on that day. This initiation itself is a ceremony which deserves a description. I do not know if any other part of India observes these detailed rites.

"Oh, Goddess! I Begin My Education!"

The child must be aged three, five or seven years; that is to say, only odd number years are taken. If the child is four years, the ceremony is put off for the next year.

On the morning of the Vidyarambha day, the child is taken to the nearest temple and made to bow before the deity. It is made to wear spotless white cloth and eat some food offered to the deity. On the forehead, the child bears sandal marks. Before a bronze lamp burning either ghee or cocoanut oil is kept specially pounded raw rice in a bronze vessel. The initiating guru sits on a wooden seat placed in front of the lamp and the rice.

The child is made to recite the following Sanskrit verse:

Saraswathi Namasthubhayam.
Varade Kamaroopini,
Vidyarambham Karishyami,
Siddhyarbhavathus me Sada.

Which means "Oh Goddess of Learning who can assume any form and who gives boons, I begin my education. Let success come to me always."

All the fifty six letters of the Malayalam alphabet are then written on the tongue of the child with a piece of gold and the child is made to write these letters in the raw rice in the bronze vessel. The ceremony is over.

Adults' Re-education

As I said before, every one has to begin one's education anew. Whether one is rich or poor, it does not matter. One may be well-educated: one may be illiterate. Even age is no excuse for not observing the Vidyarambha Every one is expected to go to the temple on that morning and bow before the Goddess Saraswathi who is worshipped during the three preceding days. After the worship, every one has to write out all the alphabetical characters, either in sand or on the walls of the temple.

After the writing, they read some of the epics and conclude the ceremony with a prayer that they should be successful in their vocation.

Worship Of Weapons

It will be interesting to note the importance attached to worship of the weapons. Navarathi is celebrated in Malabar by making merry for a few days, especially the days of Durgashtami, Mahanavami and Vijayadasami. Even if the Navarathri begins on the first day of the bright half, the celebrations begin only on Ashtami or the eighth day. In the afternoon of Ashtami, all books and weapons, such as old swords, spears and armour in any particular locality is collected together and arranged in a corner in the local temple. The people decorate the temple premises with pictures, plantain trees and tender leaves of the cocoanut palm or the date palm. They spare neither money nor labour to make the show a grand success. They place an idol of the Goddess Saraswathi in front of their collection of manuscripts, books and weapons. Craftsmen are very particular that the tools with which they work should be among the things worshipped.

Five pujas are performed to the Goddess in the course of three days: one on the evening of the Ashtami day, three on Mahanavami day and the fifth on the morning of the Vidyarambha day. Each time, different articles are offered for worship and each and every family in a village contributes to the performance of the puja.

When the weapons are being worshipped, everyone is prohibited from reading any book or otherwise studying any subject. People at large believe that any thing studied in that period will be immediately forgotten by the person and as such will be of no use to him in his or her life. Even ploughing in the fields is forbidden. All that people can do is to make merry for two full days.

Picturesque Buffalo Races

I do not know if buffalo races are held in any other part of India. In Malabar, in certain parts especially, buffalo races are an indispensable item of Vijayadasami celebrations. This is probably due to the legendary belief in the story of the fight between Mahishasura and Kali. The old slaves, the Cherumas and the lowest rungs of the untouchable report themselves to their old masters who have to be presented with some conventional articles. They, in return, give certain gifts to these untouchables. After the feast in the noon, these untouchables take the best buffaloes in the locality to certain maidans where the races are held.

Crowds of people gather to see the buffaloes being driven to victory. There is a presiding priest, who is a member of the untouchable community, and he sits on a massive stone on which is placed a bundle of ripe paddy. The owner of the buffalo has to pay a formal fee to this priest before the race takes place.

The buffaloes are decorated with garlands of flowers and sandal marks are put on the forehead. Generally, two or more ropes are tied round their necks, for the buffalo is, after all, one of the most ferocious of animals and once let loose, it will be impossible to control it.

The race buffaloes are given drugs and toddy to make them more ferocious. Red coloured clothes will be waved in their face, whips will be lashed at some while red hot goads will be driven into others and added to all this, the crowds will make such a huge noise by their shouts that the maddening fury of the buffaloes will reach a climax.

No jockey has ever tried to mount a buffalo. And if he ever tries, I verily doubt whether he will come back alive. A person who has not witnessed a race of this sort can have no conception of the ferocity of the animals. Four ropes round the neck and three to four men on each of these ropes have failed to control a buffalo. They run mad with fury. I have seen them jumping on all fours and kicking high in the air. In one jump, they clear six or eight feet.

These races are given a religious touch by the belief that the buffalo will maintain robust health for the following year, if such a race is held. Therefore, it has become more a matter of form and certain buffaloes are taken to the race course and simply marched along the track. Of course, the formal fee has to be paid.

The untouchable classes have a monopoly of these ceremonies and it has always been a matter of some pride to them.

LIVES IN A FISH

Probably the only person in the world to own a private submarine is Mr. Barney Connett, of Chicago, who has a home-made affair which resembles a huge fish, complete with mouth, eyes, fins, tail, and scales. It is 11ft. long, 37ins. high, and 23ins. at the widest point. The interior is fitted with submarine equipment, blowers, oxygen apparatus, air pump, respirator, and storage batteries. Already Mr. Connett has made 300 trips in his queer fish, and has travelled as far as fourteen miles under water in a single journey. As his periscope is only four feet long, he usually runs at a depth of three feet below the waves, but he has been down to thirty.

Mr. Dwarkadas Lakshmichand Varia has recently returned to India from England after securing the B.Com. degree of the London University. He stood first class first in Banking.

English Through Chinese Eyes

It Is A Most Brain Racking Language And Bowls Most Foreigners Clean

A PROMINENT scholar once remarked that the Chinese language was the second most difficult thing to tackle in the world, the first, he added with a sigh, being his wife.

But I am of a different opinion. To me nothing is more complicating and confusing than the English language; and I say this with the express exclusion of that strange tongue used in some of the films made in Hollywood and still grouped under the heading of the English language, writes S. I. Hsiung, in "John O'London's Weekly."

When China's walls were battered down and her doors forced open, to our schools all over the country was introduced the subject of the English language. Though it was the order of the Ministry of Education that English was to be included in the curriculum of the elementary school at which I attended, after a hurried trial no such classes were provided, and this condition continued for a long time.

When a boy, I was looking forward to acquiring a new language, and it was a bitter disappointment to me to learn that the few qualified teachers, after a brief, courageous and desperate but altogether hopeless attempt at the task of teaching this impossible language, had to be removed from the schools to hospitals to receive treatment for their nerves.

Complicated Alphabet

Chinese is a monosyllabic language. Every sound is a word and therefore has at least some meaning. We have no alphabet; and best of all, we have no consonants to learn. So when we were taught to pronounce and remember the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet it took ages! As a rule, we asked our teacher what was the meaning of the new word we had just been told to learn.

"A" was difficult: it was, said our teacher, "the indefinite article belonging to the group of demonstrative adjectives." But what about "B"? It had no meaning, he said. And worst of all, though independently it was pronounced "BE", when going with some other letters it had just a tiny effect on the sound, produced by shutting and then opening your lips quickly. Neither had "C" any meaning, and its pronouncing function was twice as complicated as that of "B"!

What was more was that, of all the twenty-six letters which we had to learn in the very first place, none of them had any meaning except the aforesaid "A" and later on the letter "I", which was, according to our teacher "the first person, singular number and nominative case of the personal pronoun"! Imagine the plight of the students, in whose mother-tongue there do not exist such brain-racking things as persons, numbers and cases!

It was quite a miracle that after a painstaking time we were made to remember some of these letters. But when we were told to open our books, we found the signs printed there were entirely different from those written on the blackboard by our teacher. To add to our confusion we were informed that we had only learned the small script and that we must begin each sentence with a capital letter, which we had yet to learn. So the twenty-six letters actually meant fifty-two signs! Such letters as "O" and "X" which required no drastic change of form were greatly praised and blessed by every one of us.

Pidgin English

After the alphabet, our next Waterloo was the grammar. Our Chinese grammar is the simplest and therefore the best in the world. We have no tenses! Instead of "am, are, is, was, were, shall be and will be, have been and has been" we just use a single form of the verb "to be" which applies to all the tenses, numbers and cases.

We say: "To-day I see you; to-morrow you see I; and yesterday I see he," which are so perfectly explicit, serviceable and easy that the working class who deal with English merchants created the so-called "Pidgin English" by utilizing most of its simple rules.

The rules in English grammar gave me a headache. After I had learned all the rules in the first three text-books I was given the fourth book, which was twice as thick as its predecessor, and in which there was nothing but examples to show me that there were plenty of exceptions to each of the strict rules I had been taught. All the examples were quotations from Shakespeare, Milton, Bacon, etc., so it was evident that none of the great English writers cared a fig for any of these rules!

We studied under Chinese teachers, and dictionaries and textbooks were our only source of information. Lessons on conversation were also taught according to books, in which questions and answers in English were printed on one side while Chinese equivalents were on the other. In society we Chinese are spendthrifts of adjectives. Our first exchange of words in parties is invariably: "Please instruct me your noble surname and your famous style," and "What is your honourable age?"

Now, in our conversation textbooks the English versions were: "What is your surname and your Christian name?" and "How old are you?" I must confess that they sounded to us a little too simplified and practical, but we were given to understand that all foreigners were good scientists who clung to the practical, and we could not but admire their clear-cut and direct expressions.

Shuddering Episode

As we thought we had learned how to speak English, we were dying to try some of our "conversation" on a real Englishman. More than twenty years ago, in my native city of Nanchang there were very few foreigners. One day, as I was coming from my school, I saw some missionary ladies going into an antique dealer's shop. This was too good an opportunity for me to miss. I hurried in after them and brought myself to the attention of one of the ladies who was looking around at nothing in particular.

Though still a boy in my teens, I had sufficient common sense to realize that it would never do for me, a perfect stranger, to ask a person I met in the street what was her surname and Christian name and how old she was. But I thought it would be quite all right to offer to help them and the shop-keeper by acting as a voluntary interpreter. So I went up to the lady and asked her, in my best possible accent: "What do you want?"

Yes, it worked! She understood me perfectly. But what she did not understand, coming from a Chinese, was the awful directness of such a question. She expected a much more polite and indirect approach.

"What do I want?" said she. "I want that table!" She looked furious, and pointed to a big table in the distance. "Indeed, I want a good table!" I noticed immediately that the atmosphere was wrong, though I was gratified that I could understand every word said by the first foreigner I had met. I knew there was no earthly need for me to get that table for her; the proper thing for me to do was to disappear!

Still wondering what offence I had committed by askng such a simple question, I dashed out of the shop, never daring to look back again. To this day I cannot possibly reflect on that little incident without shuddering. In England and America I have since met many an elderly missionary lady having returned from China, but I take the greatest care never to venture to ascertain whether they were in Nanchang about a quarter of a century ago.

An "Old" Lady

I soon learned that simplified translation was a very dangerous enterprise, and began to stick to the literal rendering of our polite speeches. When I was at the Malvern Theatre Festival seven years ago, I had left my own country only a few months and therefore had to think in Chinese and immediately do the translation whilst uttering my words. A charming American lady, who had long passed her age of immaturity, invited me to tea, and on our way an English friend asked me where I was going, to which I replied: "This old lady is taking me to have tea with her."

"What!" exclaimed my English friend in horror. "Did I hear you say this old lady?"

(Continued on Page 27)

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Dance Art Of Ancient India

Shri Rukmini Devi, Exponent Of Bharata Natya, To Come On Bombay Stage

Radha and Leela.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi is one of the few exponents of Bharata Natya Shastra who are striving to propagate the ancient indigenous dance art of India. Bharata Natya is one of the earliest forms of indian art and is closest to the nature. It is a dynamic and vital art which has its own symbolic meanings. The movements of the artists are gracefully bended to the traditional 'Tala' (rhythm). Its 'Abhinaya' (gesture) is an art of deep symbolic purpose. There is nothing vague or casual in these gestures. The gesture signs ("Mudras") by hands are of mystic origin. They constitute not

By NAGARAJ

only the expression of the artist's subjective emotions, but also the objective realisation of the persons and things around. The gesture sequences are entwined with facial expressions, and movements and postures of the body that help to convey the ideas.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi is striving to maintain the prestige of such a wonderful and graceful art. She does not believe in the art which is corrupted. She is a creative artist with original ideas.

She wanted to have full training and master the technique of this ancient art before coming on the stage. To secure competent teachers of the art was a difficult task. But she at last did succeed in her efforts. In Shriman Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai of Pandanallur, who comes from the 'Nattuvaur' family of teachers of Bharata Natya, she found an ideal 'guru.' She has also been fortunate in securing the help of Bramhasri Papanasam Sivan, the reputed musician and composer in the South Indian Carnatic music. Further, she has an able stage-manager in Mr. Alex Ellmore of Holland.

Shrimati Rukmini Devi in one of her charming poses.

"Kalakshetra"

Feeling the need of an art centre in the South for reviving not only this ancient art, but also other arts, such as painting, modelling, weaving, etc., she founded the "Kalakshetra" at Adyar in 1935. In organising this centre of art she has had the sympathy of persons of eminence like Maria Montesorie, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Dr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa. Within a period of three years since then she was able to produce several dramas and met with unique success, with the kind cooperation of "the Adyar Players."

Two of her pupils have received complete training in the technique of Bharata Natya. One of these is her own niece, Shrimati Radha, who has graceful and charming figure and possesses a natural gift for dancing. The other is Shrimati Leelavati, who shows a rare command, swift and graceful movements and impressive facial expression. Both have gained popularity and are now well-known in South Indian art circles. They have toured throughout the South India with Shrimati Rukmini Devi.

The 'Kalakshetra' is situated in the grounds of the Theosophical Society at Adyar, Madras, an enviable place for an artist to live in. The atmosphere there is calm and silent, with the rippling of the river on one side and the Bay of Bengal to the East. A cool breeze sweeps the whole area.

Very soon all the art lovers of Bombay, particularly lovers of Bharata Natya, will have the unique opportunity to see Shrimati Rukmini Devi, along with her two young talented students, Rada and Leela, on the stage.

FIGHTS WITH MONSTER KITES

It has always been a matter for surprise that the East did not develop flying long before the West, for centuries ago men and boys flew kites in China, Japan, and India. In India most boys fly with skill. Sometimes as much as three miles of thread, edged with powdered glass mixed with glue, connects the kite to the reel. Flyers stage fights with other kites miles away and learn all about aerial currents. When one kite line is cut, the opponent wraps it round and pulls it home. In Japan and China they go in for kite flying in a big way, and villages have kites 3,000 square feet in area, weighing half a ton and costing about £200 each. Two hundred men are needed to hold one of these monsters, and in a stiff wind twice that number are required. Frequently kites break away, and those unlucky enough to be hanging on to the ropes are carried aloft and sometimes dashed to death.

DEFENCE OF BRITAIN

Shakespearean Encouragement

A writer in an English journal has selected the following passages from the Play of Cymbeline, as illustrative of the inherent spirit of liberty displayed on all occasions by the natives of this Country. Augustus sent Clodio to offer protection to Cymbeline:—

Cymb.: Protection! Have we sought it?

Say to Caesar,
That Britain is a World within herself,

Imperial, independent.
If the Gods
Shall ever doom us to a foreign yoke,

'Tis not the arms of Rome, or of the World,

We have to fear—Britain can only fall
By Britain!

ACTING AS SAMARITAN COST PEDESTRIAN 13 DOLLARS

The kindly help he gave a motorist cost Maurice Durand, 13 dollars, says the Montreal "Gazette."

Durand was waiting for a street car at Maisonneuve and Ontario streets at 8 o'clock last night when an auto containing three young men pulled up at the curb and its driver inquired as to the direction of Marie Anne street.

"I happen to be going up to Mount Royal avenue," Durand replied, "so if you'll let me hop in I'll lead you directly to Marie Anne street."

The offer was accepted and the car turned north. On a little side street just north of Sherbrooke, however, the car stopped and one of the trio, seated in the back seat with Durand, shoved a revolver into the latter's ribs.

"O.K."—said he. "Let's have your money."

Durand handed over his 13 dols. and was told to get out with the warning that if he made any attempt to note the licence number of the car he'd be shot.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By L. G. KHARE

A New Job

Interview With The Leader Of The "Domukhs"

MY friend Mr. Padmanabhapadakamalaleena Iyer is happ to-day.

In his journalistic wanderings all over India in search of news he has met all manner of people, from mighty bureaucrats who have their being for more than eight months a year above four thousand feet and look fresh and rosy, to Maharajahs who love to spend their time out of India as much as possible and appear hurt when reminded of this little failing of theirs. From all of them thanks to the influence of the journal to which he has attached himself, he has secured important and readable interviews.

Mr. Iyer is not interested in the mere politician or the successful business man or in your faddist who is conscious that he is workin_ for the cause. Mr Iyer angles high. The only occasion when he nearly scored a failure was when he was told off to interview a Nine Gun Highness. To his misfortune the interview came to be timed just after the Nine Gun Highness had had a conference with an Eleven Gun Highness, a far-seeing and circumspect ruler who must have given some salutary advice to young Nine Gun.

Partridge Expert

Nine Gun Highness looked, Mr Iyer told me, morose and subdued. Mr. Iyer was to ask him about the remarkable progress his State had made and the wonderful contribution it was making to the stability of the British Empire. He knew the Diwan Saheb had got it all/absolutely ready for the Highness to spout out. But not a word came from Highness—until Mr. Iyer remembered that Highness was great at partridge shooting. The moment the subject was mentioned Highness smiled, conversation flowed easily and matters improved so much that Highness invited Mr. Iyer to be present at the next partridge shoot in the State, which was to be, he learnt later from the Huzur Secretary, a very big affair. Two officials of the Central Government, who were sojourning at the Hill station on the borders of the Nine Gun State, had been invited to the shoot.

Mr. Iyer who was compiling notes for an American journalist on the 'Real India', or as it was later splashed in American Press notices of Mr. Pegassus T. Wallop's book, 'Not the India of Anglicised Babus but Katharine Mayo's India,', gladly seized the opportunity to be present. As the representative of a 'paper with a pull' he had ample scope and facility to observe many things which go publicly unrecorded but serve years afterwards to remind one how far truth had to be suppressed.

Ambitious Youth

Mr. Iyer tells me that it was on this occasion that he made his discovery. It was due to it that he could secure the interview with the leader of the Domukh community which has become his biggest scoop. Ten years ago he discovered in a village in the State a ragged looking goat-herd youth who supplied the Shikar camp with milk which he brought in from five miles away early morning and late in the evening. The youth looked remarkably intelligent. It happened that Mr. Iyer, sauntering about one evening, fell into talk with him and learnt about his ambitious plans to leave the miserable life of a milk carrier and wander forth into a big cities to obtain lucrative employment.

The youth said he was called Shyam, that his father kept a herd of buffaloes, that he had managed to learn how to read and write elementary Hindi and that he had once trekked along twenty miles to have a 'darshan' of Mahatma Gandhi who, on one of his numerous tours had passed through the State. He had elbowed his way into the little station which served the narrow gauge line, he had buffeted through the crowd which surged round the third class compartment in which the Mahatma sat, and had just managed to jump across the puny shoulders of a bespectacled volunteer, an assistant in the local "Khadi Bhandar", when he was elbowed back into the crowd by the volunteer and the latter's comrades.

They held a long rope stretched across a couple of feet away from the compartment to keep off the crowd. The sanctuary inside, they angrily told him, was 'leederonke liay'—only for the leaders. One of them looking at his dress, informed him derisively that it was not proper for rustics like him to venture so far and obstruct the leaders. 'But I have come these twenty miles to see the Mahatma, said Shyam. 'Then you go back to your buffaloes immediately. It is people like you who make the Mahatma's journeys a torture to him,' shouted Spectacles.

Shyam stood there, sore at heart, incensed with the treatment he had received. 'These Banias' he said, 'one day I shall be a leader and then I shall show them'.

Chance Meeting

That was ten years ago. Recently, passing a group of huts in a suburb of a Central India town, Mr. Iyer came across a bearded man, dressed in home-spun, who was methodically cutting notches into a big stick. It was very hot and Mr. Iyer would have dearly loved a drink of water. He stopped at the gate against which the man was leaning and looked at the huts.

'Have you lost your way, Sir', asked in Hindi the man with the flowing beard. It was a beard which in its truculence would have put even Doctor Moonje's to shame. 'A few steps further and the road ends in nothing. That's a way which municipal roads have, you know', added the man and laughed boisterously at his own joke.

'I am afraid I have' replied Mr. Iyer, 'I was told that a spinning and weaving centre was started at this place a few months ago and a hostel established for the students of a particular community. The centre is run by a gentleman who is said to be devoting himself.....'

'I am that person, Sir,' interrupted the bearded man. He eyed Mr. Iyer closely. 'And I remember

(Continued On Page 24)

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Typhoon"

By JOSEPH CONRAD

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BASIS OF CONRAD'S STORIES ARE TALES RECOUNTED TO HIM WHEN HE WAS A SAILOR

When joseph Conard sailed the seven seas as a common sailor he heard tales recounted on shore and on board that were to form the basis for many stories from his pen in later years. Such a story is "Typhoon."

The Polish born author heard men tell of a steamer that once sailed from Singapore loaded with Chinese coolies who were going to a port in North China. When their ship ran head on into a typhoon, the coolies were tumbled about until they dropped their money; then a free-for-all fight began in the midst of a tropical storm of the most violent kind. Taking the rudiments of the facts, Conard wove his tale of the sea.

Of the typhoon and the captain, Conrad states that both are authentic.

No man less literal minded would have handled the situation just as Captain MacWhirr did when his coolie lader ship met a typhoon. In order to see how extraordinary his conduct was, we must go back.

The novelist of this story states that the captain's simple appearance was in keeping with his simple mind. The chief mate, Jukes, whose imagination gave him insight into the meaning of things, found his captain stabilizing in time of stress but startling under matter-of-fact things.

Very shortly before this upheaval of nature occurred, the owners of the Nan-Shan decided to transfer her from the British flag, to that of Siam. When the mate Jukes heard the orders he was indignant and decided to speak of it to the captain.

Captain MacWhirr was on deck when the chief mate stepped up beside him and remarked, "It's a shame, sir, about the Siamese flag."

The captain said nothing but went to his quarters and took down the book on Flags of the World. Quickly he inspected the picture of the flag of Siam, then took his book on deck, looking long at the picture, then long at the flag waving over the Nan-Shan. Turning to Jukes he replied, "The flag's all right. It's exactly like the one in the book. Only don't let the men lower it with the elephant upside down."

Jukes could think of nothing at all to say in reply. His whole thought had been that the Union Jack over the Nan-Shan carried a certain amount of protection from consuls in port and from warships in harbour. It was no child's play always to sail the China seas.

One afternoon soon after the incident of the flag, Captain MacWhirr stood on deck, noticing the oppressive heat; he felt almost ill and very much irritated. Jukes was so alarmed by the barometer that he inquired of the captain whether it might be well to alter the ship's course by five degrees.

"There's dirty weather ahead, sir, we might as well miss it," Jukes added softly. To his surprise the captain burst forth volubly.

"Five degrees off our course! And be two days getting to Fuchau. Then tell the owners, that we had to miss the dirty weather. They'll ask, 'What weather?' And I'll have to say, 'I don't know sirs, I didn't wait to see!' Not me, I'll stick to my course." The captain talked on and on to the amazed mate, who decided that the terrific heat had touched off the captain's temper. As indeed it had.

But in solitude the captain read in his books on tropical storms. The writer said it was wise to alter your course so that your ship would avoid the full force of the typhoon. "Books don't know everything," muttered the captain, putting it down.

When the typhoon hit the Nan-Shan all hands aboard knew that they would be lucky to come out of it. Rain hit the deck in sheets. It was so black that the captain could not see Jukes, although the two men clung together to keep from being washed overboard. The Nan-Shan rose, held her breath, and fell flat into a chasm in the sea from which the wind had scooped tons of water to form a tidal wave. A moment later the full impact of this monstrous wave fell upon the ship, burying it for a time.

Most of the lanterns on the ship went out. It was impossible to change watches, the men clung together wherever they stood when the storm hit them.

The captain felt a hand tugging at his legs. Stooping down he heard words in broken fragments of ideas. Someone was telling him that the coolies had broken loose from their flimsy quarters and

(Continued On Page 24)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

USEFUL BOOK ON RADIO

RADIOTRON, Third Edition, is an excellent handbook for designers of radio sets. Mr. F. Langford Smith, B.Sc., Member I.R.E. (U.S.A.), M.I.R.E. (Australia) AM.I.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), the editor of this book, has very conveniently divided the contents into eight parts dealing with important stages in servicing radio sets and amplifiers. He could in Part II have dealt on the radio frequency side a little more extensively in view of the several new multi-electrode tubes that are now on the Market. Another improvement, if it can be so termed in this book, would, in my opinion be a chapter on "the radio circuit" as a whole after dealing with each stage separately in his book, so that a serviceman when he has studied all the other chapters separately, can see exactly how the circuit as a whole appears. The chapter on Transformers is really excellent as also the sundry data giving innumerable tables, charts, etc. and other valuable information.

Budding radio mechanics may find "Radiotron" a rather advanced treatise, but once they have studied the principles of radio circuits, they should find this book most invaluable as a reference manual. The only drawback in this type of book is that one has to keep on buying new editions owing to the rapid strides made in radio each year, the introduction of new tubes, new circuits and new designs. Therefore, a loose-leaf volume where provision is made to add on the latest developments would be much more valuable to practical servicemen than several bound volumes. However, this is only a personal preference and in no way detracts from the usefulness of the "Radiotron" which for the purpose it is intended, serves the purpose excellently.

PHYSIQUE AND FIGURE

PHYSIQUE AND FIGURE. By K. V. Iyer, D. Ph. E., Bangalore City. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Mr. Iyer, the well-known physical culturist of Bangalore, has brought out an excellent treatise on the absorbing subject of physique and figure.

"My purpose in writing this book", he says, "is to place before them (my brethren still young in age and learning) simple exercises with solid iron dumb-bells, the same which I have been practising these many years, to lead them to a correct way of performing them and to help them build their physique and health, so as to fit them for healthy citizenship and parenthood."

Mr. Iyer has described the exercises, which he considers most helpful in body-building and increasing the stock-vitality of the nation, with perfect clarity. The illustrations in the book should inspire its readers to follow the course prescribed by him.

J. C. M.

"AWAZE NISWAN"

The "Awaze Niswan", the Urdu monthly devoted to the cause of Indian women and published from Delhi has issued an annual number. The number contains contributions on a variety of topics by well-known writers and a special feature of their contributions is that a large number of the articles have been written by women writers. It is a very readable volume and the editors, Munawar Jehan, Begum Nafis Dulhan and Saeeda Khanam deserve congratulations on its publication.

A STUDY OF FARM BUSINESS

"A SURVEY OF FARM BUSINESS IN WAI TALUKA": By D. R. Gadgil, M.A., M.Litt., (Cantab) and V. R. Gadgil, B.Ag. (Bom.), M.Sc., (Calif.) Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Publication No. 1. Price Rs. 2-8.

This publication of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, is a valuable contribution to the study of Indian village economy in its farm business aspect. The work of inquiry was carried out in a selected tract in the Wai Taluka of Satara District under the direction of Prof. D. R. Gadgil whose economic investigations are already well-known. The publication under review is specially important on account of the fact that it breaks new ground in the sphere of the study of the business of Indian farming. It is intended to demonstrate the utility of the survey method of economic investigation in the peculiar conditions of agriculture in this country. Prof. Gadgil has shown what advantage this method has over the cost accounting method which is generally followed by investigators. A detailed study of a few farms may yield accurate results as regards costs and profits, but it is bound to be very costly while it cannot help to produce a general picture of a wide area such as will suggest the formation of an agricultural policy. From the latter point of view the survey method is undoubtedly superior. As Prof. Gadgil's report points out, "the objectives at which a survey of farms, business usually aims, are the presentation of a general picture of the economy of a tract and the search for factors which bear upon the size of incomes and profits in it." The first and most important task in the survey lies in the choice of a sample which is representative and which is of a given minimum size. How, in this particular enquiry the tract, the villages and the farms were selected, has been lucidly explained. The account of the manner in which relevant information was collected and the various forms were used for noting and tabulating it is interesting.

The first chapter describes the procedure and method of enquory, the second gives a general description of the tract, i.e., physical features, population, crops, roads and markets and the third gives information regarding seasons and prices. The fifth chapter presents a set of averages indicative of the general nature of the agricultural economy of the tract and the sixth deals with incomes and profits. These two chapters may be regarded as the core of the report on the investigation. It is not necessary here to indicate the results of the survey and the conclusions to which they point. But it is important to state that the claim for the survey method put forward by Prof. Gadgil has been made out. He says:—"Our investigation not only proves the possibility of the use of the survey methods in India but also gives, we hope, guidance regarding modifications and adaptations rendered necessary by Indian conditions..... These modifications, however, do not change the character of the method or of the data yielded by it; and though they make the work somewhat more laborious than in other countries, the method still remains cheap and expeditious." It is worth noting that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research gave a substantial grant to the cost of the survey. The farmers in the tract where the investigation was carried out gave every co-operation once their suspicions and doubts had been removed by means of special appeals and propaganda.

V. G. K.

THE KRISHNA PROBLEM

"SHRI KRISHNANCHE SADGURU DURVAS"! (Marathi). By Mangesh Ramchandra Taki. Published by the Trinity Publicity Society, Saraswati Bagh, Jogeshwari. Price Ans. 8.

In this work, the author tries to establish, on the strength of statements made in the Anushasanaparva of the Mahabharata and in the work named "Anandalahari" of the Maharashtra saint Ekanath, that the Rishi Durvasa was the true spiritual preceptor of Krishna, and not Sandipani, as is generally believed by Hindus. References to Sandipani as a teacher of Krishna and his brother Balarama appear in a great many places in the Bhagavata and other Puranas, but Mr. Taki can be said fairly to establish his point that Durvasa too was a spiritual teacher of Krishna. The passages from the Mahabharata which he quotes must be held to be as weighty as any Pauranic passages stating that Sandipani was the teacher of the boy Krishna. Mr. Taki gets over the difficulty of reconciling these apparently contradictory scriptural statements, by explaining that whereas Sandipani was a teacher of Vedic and other lore of a worldly character, the Rishi Durvasa was the preceptor who imparted the higher spiritual knowledge to Krishna. Mr. Taki's work bears evidence of considerable original research, though it must be said that a good deal of extraneous matter is introduced in the exposition of the subject, which could well have been avoided. Further, he seems to have lost sight of the fact that in the Chhandogya Upanishad, there is a reference to a third teacher of "Krishna, son of Devaki," namely Ghora Angeerasa. The puzzle whether Krishna had all these three persons as his teachers and if so, at what stages of his life and what each of them taught him, remains still to be solved fully and satisfactorily.

The historicity as well as personality of Krishna are shrouded in a thick veil of mystery. The late Prof. Winternitz was loth to believe that Krishna, the friend and counsellor of Pandavas, the herald of the doctrine of the Bhagavadgita, the youthful hero and demon-slayer, the favourite and lover of the cowherdesses, and finally Krishna, the incarnation of God Vishnu, was one and the same person. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar also in his "Vaishnavism, Shaivism, etc.," declared, "The story of Vrishni prince Vasudeva being brought up in a cow-settlement, is incongruous with his later career as depicted in the Mahabharata." Mr. Taki's work will be welcomed as a stimulant to further research in the life and times of the deified hero of the Mahabharata and the Puranas.

R. K. P.

RAMAYANA FROM A NEW ANGLE

NAVANEETHA RAMAYANA. By Muliya Thimmappaya. Published by Kannada Seva Sangha, Ammembal, Manjeshwar (South Kanara). Price Re. 1.

Muliya Thimmappaya, the well-known poet and scholar, author of 'Chandravali Vilasa' and 'Nadoja Pampa' and many other books of poetry and prose, and senior Kannada Pandit of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, in this, his latest poetical work, has retold the story of Ramayana, in his own way, the publication being the first of the three parts into which the work is divided.

The story opens with Ravana alighting from his aeroplane and attempting to molest Vedavati, who symbolises "Arya Dharma." Vishwamitra, who was once a king and, therefore, well versed in the art of politics, takes up the cause of Arya Dharma and acts to foil the attempts of Ravana. Ravana's well-known Minister, Prahastha, is the leading politician on the opposite side and the political game between Vishwamitra and Prahasta is the background with which the story of Rama is developed. The education of Rama and Laxmana and the alliance with Janaka are all political moves of Vishwamitra and Ravana's attempt to break up the marriage alliance having failed, Prahasta advises him to approach Parashurama. Ravana's report of the incidents connected with marriage, given to Parashurama, is an excellent illustration of how politicians twist facts to suit their own ends. Kaikeyi's maid-servant Mandara is only a Fifth-Columnist engaged by Prahasta and through her machinations Rama is exiled to the forest. With Rama's entry to Chitrakoota, the first part of the poem ends.

In spite of this novel interpretation, the story of Ramayana is not altered in any material way and the characters in the great epic are well maintained and are drawn up with great insight and all the dramatic episodes of the great story are graphically described. Tagore's charge on Valmiki for neglecting Urmila, Laxmana's wife, has touched the heart of the author of the present poem and he has been careful to give her a proper place in the events.

It is surprising to see the author, who is a Pandit of the old school, handling blank verse in which this poem is written in such a masterly way. The sense of rhythm exhibited is almost perfect and well suited to the many dramatic speeches with which the poem abounds. The language is pure and chaste and well suited for purposes of study by students of university classes. A careful reading of the poem fully justifies the title "Navaneetha Ramayana," taking the word "Navaneetha" in all its meanings.

H. R. M.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART AND ITS SALE

ARTIST, COLLABORATOR OF ARCHITECT—FROM MURALS TO EASELS—DISADVANTAGES OF AWARD SYSTEM—ART SOCIETIES SHOULD ENCOURAGE SALES—REVERSION TO MURALS IS ESSENTIAL—ART APPRECIATION THROUGH EDUCATION—YES-AND-NO MAN GROUPS —PARLOUR MAID OR A VITAL NECESSITY?—NO FUNDS, NO LOANS FOR ART.

Art in India could rise to the dizzy height of the Ajanta masterpieces, because it was a dominant force of life and enjoyed the privilege of a permanent home and not an annual sojourn in an exhibition-room. It was a spontaneous and supreme expression and not a sporadic and spectacular outburst of the creative energy of the artist. The artist was the collaborator of the architect, because art was implicit in the conception of architecture.

Permanence Of Art

The mural painting, which was the mainstay of the artist, was in an integral part of an architectural scheme. It enhanced the beauty and also signified the utility of the different structures and apartments. The artist could produce appropriate and impressive murals because he was conversant with the requirements of the varied forms of architecture. The people, too, had a keen and refined artistic serse which enabled them to exploit art for its diverse capabilities.

The Ajanta artists have not only bequeathed to modern India a rich and covetable legacy of the traditions of art, but have affirmed the truth that art does not attain permanence if it is not indelibly imprinted on a solid medium like the wall. Some of the best art in the world has survivod because the material which supports it is almost permanent.

Mural v Easel

In any country painting cannot achieve its historical, educative and cultural aims unless it can withstand the ravages of time and weather and refuse to leave the land of its birth at the bidding of profiteers or victors. The solidity of the wall guarantees durability and immovability to art. Some art of India has migrated to Europe and America since it learnt to fly without wings.

Art has sought the protection of the movable medium ever since architecture dislodged it from its pedestal. The tradition of the mural painting has been very nearly superceded by the fashion of the easel painting, and art has left its permanent home for its seasonal forum in the exhibition room. The modern architecture, which is governed by the principles of utility, durability and solidity—the holy trinity of functionalism—has proved to be an archenemy of painting as well as sculpture.

The average artist is faced with an art-famine because the superficial and sophisticated taste of the people for art has considerably restricted the scope of his market. The artist enters the exhibition—the main outlet for his art—not with the expectation of selling his paintings, but of securing awards, because the sales of paintings in India compare very miserably with the sales of motor cars, radios and modern furniture.

Disadvantages

Art societies, which have been organising periodical exhibitions, have made an appreciable contribution to the popularisation of art in India, but they have not yet realised the necessity of revising their system of awards to artists in view of its limitations and disadvantages. The award of medals creates an invidious distinction amongst artists, because some of the best members of the profession shun competition and are, therefore, unduly outshone even by mediocrities if they can secure awards.

A medal or a certificate of merit is a thing which can neither feed nor clothe the artist. On the contrary, it lulls his enthusiasm to create more and better art and allures him to win further laurels by circulating the same pictures in other exhibitions. The unhealth tendency of vistors to focus their attention on the few award-winning exhibits is also a disadvantage which cannot be overlooked. People who pay a casual visit to an exhibition generally pass over some deserving exhibits missed by the jury whose judgment cannot claim infallibility.

Museums, galleries, the Government, Municipality and private buyers are the channels for the disposal of art, which art societies should endeavour to exploit and thus help the artist in the sales of pictures, instead of presenting awards to them. Art to be household and progressive must go out of the studio of the artist.

Reversion To Mural

It is gratifying to note that the artistic sense of some landlords of Bombay which has remained unsuppressed by the mass-invasion by the modern architecture has begun to manifest itself in the reversion of their taste to murals. A few young and brilliant artists are said to be busy reinstalling mural art in its legitimate place.

The mural artists should organise themselves in a body, make a united effort to assert their individuality and establish contact with the architects and their associations. Art societies should also foster popular interest in mural art by giving it prominence in their usual exhibitions and by organising special shows. To regenerate and retain dia should not only revive its distinctive style, but should revert to its traditions of murals.

Crying Need

The Government of Bombay should not rest satisfied with the maintenance of the School of Art only, but should envisage the problem of providing an independent art-gallery—a crying need of the city. The Municipality should also patronise art which has, so far, been its pet aversion. They both should throw their doors open to mural and should buy every year a few select paintings for their buildings. The authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum should make the contemporary art a permanent feature of its art-section.

Art And Education

The discussion at the joint conference of the Art Teachers' Guild and the New Society of Art Teachers, held at the Morley College, Westminister, in April 1940, centered round the type of education that can make the language of art intelligible to and can develop the expression and appreciation of the visual arts by children. It is to be regretted that India is still content with education minus art. The impossibility of the development of a whole and complete personality of the child without arts stressed to by Dr. Albert of the Morley College ought to appeal to Indian educationists who keep art at an arm's length from their deliberations on the question of the development of the personality of the child through education

The Press Note, issued by the Director of Information, regarding the appointment by the Government of Bombay of the committee to draw up a scheme for the School Leaving Certificate examination, makes no reference to the aesthetic aspect of education Students should emerge art-conscious at the end of their edu-

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"FIRST MEETING".

(Painting by Mr. D. G. Bhojwani, which got the first prize in the last Poona Exhibition).

Mahatma Unburdens His Soul

Immediate Issue Not Independence But Right To Exist

CONGRESS CONTENT TO REMAIN IN OPPOSITION

British Disinclination To Do Right Thing, Bar To Freedom

Divergence In Simla Talks Wholly Avoidable

WARDHAGANJ, Oct. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:

"In the correspondence between H.E. the Viceroy and myself announcing the breakdown in the talks I have said in my letter that I would make a public statement covering matters not referred to in my letter.

"BEFORE I DO SO I THINK IT IS NECESSARY FOR MY PURPOSE TO SAY A FEW WORDS REGARDING LORD LINLITHGOW. HE IS STRAIGHT IN HIS TALK, AND ALWAYS DELIBERATF AND ECONOMICAL IN HIS LANGUAGE. HE IS NEVER EQUIVOCAL, NEVER LEAVES YOU IN DOUBT AS TO HIS MEANING. HE CONVEYS THE MOST UNPALATABLE DECISION WITH A CALMNESS AND COURTESY WHICH FOR THE MOMENT MAKE YOU THINK THAT YOU HAVE HEARD NO HARSH OR HARD DECISION. HE LISTENS TO YOUR ARGUMENT WITH A PATIENCE AND ATTENTION I HAVE NEVER KNOWN ANY OTHER VICEROY OR HIGH FUNCTIONARY TO SHOW IN AN EQUAL MEASURE. HE IS NEVER RUFFLED, NEVER DISCOURTEOUS.

With all this, however, he is not to be easily moved from his position. He meets you with his decision on the matter under discussion already made. He takes care not to let you think that it is so. There is no doubt about it that his decision is unchangeable. He is not receptive. He has amazing confidence in the correctness of his judgment. He does not believe in a gentleman's or any other agreement. I have always felt that after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact British satraps decided that there should be no such Pacts. Whatever they wanted to do they should do independently. It shows either a high sense of justice or boundless self-assurance. I think it is the latter. He and I have become friends never to be parted, be the differences between us as great as they can be.

"DIVERGENCE WHOLLY AVOIDABLE"

"Holding such an opinion about the Viceroy it pains me to have to relate, what I must, my impression of the talks which have ended in a divergence which, in my opinion, was wholly avoidable; and acceptance of my proposal would have been no less beneficial to England than to India.

"I went to Simla in the capacity of a representative and as a friend. As friend I presented him with my doubts as to certain acts of the British Government. To have them dissolved was necessary to enable me to determine my mental attitude which to me is more than any visible act.

I felt that the putting up by the Viceroy and then the Secretary of State of want of agreement by the Congress with the Princes, the Muslim League and even the Scheduled Classes as a barrier to the British recognition of India's right to freedom was more than unjust to the Congress and the Indian people.

CLAIM OF CONGRESS

I told the Viceroy that these three represented class or communal interests, whereas the Congress represented no particular class,—it was a purely national organisation striving to represent India as a whole. And, therefore, the Congress had always maintained that it would abide by the verdict of a National Assembly elected on the basis of the broadest franchise. It had further declared its intention to abide by the vote of the separate Muslim electorate so far as special Muslim rights were concerned. Therefore, it was wrong to speak as if Muslim rights needed special safeguards as against the Congress. The same thing applied to the Sikhs. The Princes of the present day were a creation of the British Government to subserve British interest. As against the plea that the British were bound by special treaty obligations, I contended that the Congress did not ask the British Government to disregard them. Only they could not be used to bar Indian progress, and it was wholly wrong to expect the Congress to produce an agreement with them. The Princes were not like other parties free to conclude any agreement with the Congress even if they wished. Moreover, the Treaties, if they oblige the British Government to protect the Princes, equally compel them to protect the rights of the people.

PRINCES' NEGLECT OF DUTY

But it has been abundantly proved that the British had rarely interfered with the Princes purely on behalf of the people. If they had been as careful of the people's right as they were bound by Treaties to be, the people's condition would not have been as miserable as it is to-day. Had they

(Continued on page 22)

U. S. WON'T BE INTIMIDATED

Ready To Take Up Challenge On Seas Or Land

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

"IF A CHALLENGE COMES, THE UNITED STATES NAVY WILL MEET IT ON THE HIGH SEAS AND THE ARMY ON THE BATTLEFIELD," DECLARED COL. KNOX, SECRETARY FOR NAVY, IN A SPEECH TO POLICE OFFICERS, TO-DAY. HE ADDED: "IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SEE THAT NOBODY STABS THEM IN THE BACK WHILE THEY ARE THUS ENGAGED."

Col. Knox described the Axis Triple Alliance as "aimed at the United States" and declared that America "has never tamely submitted to intimidation."

He referred to a possible "Test," and added: "God knows whether that test will be on the battlefield or a test of will."

BEWARE OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS

Uttering a warning against possible fifth column activities, Col. Knox said: "We mus isolate and put where they can do no harm those secret forces within our own borders who would harm us." He declared that if a fight was forced on the United States, "We shall be ready for them. We have never lost a war yet. We are the largest obstacle in the path of Totalitarian Powers. Should Britain fail to stem the tide of the ever-advancing brigands of tyranny, we shall find ourselves surrounded by these international brigands whose greatest victory will be the destruction of the United States."—Reuter.

U. S. Destroyers Ordered Off European Waters

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The United States destroyers in European waters are to be withdrawn in order to save them from being mistaken for the destroyers recently handed over to Britain.

This, it appears, is behind an announcement by the Navy Department that the European Squadron of the United States fleet has been abolished and that the vessels of the Squadron will be assigned to the Atlantic Fleet.

It is understood that the cruiser "Omaha" and the destroyers "Barry" and "Golf" which were in Portuguese waters, will be replaced by a coast guard cutter.—Reuter

WEYGAND GOING TO N. AFRICA

VICHY, Oct. 5.

It is announced here that General Weygand will leave Vichy for North Africa shortly to undertake the task of co-ordinating the administrative and political activity of France's representatives throughout the French African Empire.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S RAIDS

20 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED

All Attacks On Britain Repulsed

LONDON, OCT. 5.

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT 20 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED TO-DAY. FOUR OF OUR FIGHTERS ARE MISSING BUT THE PILOT OF ONE IS SAFE.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED

Every enemy attack on Britain, to-day, has been broken up and repulsed by British anti-aircraft defences before they were able to develop seriously. Forces of several squadrons crossed the Kent and Sussex coast and reports received upto 5.00 p.m. (G.M.T) show that bombs were dropped on a number of coast towns and a few in a London area. Very little damage was done, according to an Air Ministry communique, but a number of houses were demolished in Hastings which was twice attacked and in midway area. In all these attacks the number of casualties was very small, though some were fatal.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attack On Ry. Line & Aerodrome

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The railway line outside Cherbourg used by Germans for bringing up supplies was wrecked by coastal command Blenheims in a daylight raid on Friday states the Air Ministry. Direct hits left the rails twisted and useless with big craters in the track. A hangar nearby was also damaged.

Another successful attack was on a German-occupied aerodrome at Bleville, near Havre, where a direct hit set one of the hangars ablaze.—Reuter.

RUSSO-GERMAN RLY. AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Oct. 5.

An agreement on railway communications between Soviet Russia and Germany providing for direct freight and passenger traffic between the two countries was signed in Berlin on October 1, according to an official communique which adds that the negotiations were conducted in friendly atmosphere.—Reuter.

THAILAND-INDO-CHINA DISPUTE

BANGKOK, Oct. 5.

"Thailand will not resort to arms to get the territory claimed from Indo-China," declared the Prime Minister Pibul Songgram, in a statement to the press, to-day. It is expected that an Arbitration Commission will be appointed soon to decide the frontier question.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GORAKHPUR, Oct. 5.

Sixteen wagons of a goods train are reported to have been derailed as a result of an accident which occurred between Bodarwar and Pipraich stations on the B. N. W. Railway this morning. The cause of the accident and the extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. The line is blocked and through running of trains is impossible. Transhipment of passengers has been arranged.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——) "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake. oversight, misprint, etc.. will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu bride, English knowing, widow or virgin, for Kshatriya widower, with decent means, aged 37. We find out and propose suitable matches. Write N. V. Machwe or Shantabai Machwe, organiser "Hindu Inter-Caste Marriage Institution" Colonel Bag, Opposite Model Mills, Nagpur City. (13706)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Managers (Senior, Junior), General Clerks (Senior, Junior) for Bombay Presidency. Pay 75-15-300, 50-10-200, 35-7-150, 25-5-100. Cash deposits 1,000, 500, 250, 100. Apply with two annas stamps. Federal India Joint Stock Companies Corporation, Multan Road, Lahore (13712)

62. TO BE LET.

Reduced rents Hindoos, Gowalia Tank, Boyce House, behind Mahavidyalaya. Rooms, blocks, flats, Boyce on premises morning, evening. (13537)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Ful-Galiwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay.

Mahadev Desai Wants To Meet Subhas

DARJEELING, Oct 5.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, arrived here this morning from Calcutta.

Mr. Desai will see the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin this afternoon in order to secure permission to interview Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is now being detained in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta.—A. P.

Public Notices

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Scindia House,
Dougall Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1940.

NOTICE.

To

The Shareholders of
The SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Gentlemen,

The Company issued a notice dated the 6th September, 1940 for an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on 18th October, 1940 to consider and if thought fit to pass a special resolution to substitute a revised Memorandum of Association of the Company for the present Memorandum of Association of the Company. The Directors gather that there is misapprehension in the minds of some of the shareholders as regards the object and effect of the proposed special resolution. There have also been some informal discussions in the matter. The Directors think the proposed Memorandum of Association can be revised and a draft more generally acceptable can be placed before the Shareholders. This cannot be done at the meeting to be held on the 18th October, 1940 of which notice has been given. Under the circumstances, the Directors have decided not to proceed with the proposed resolution and the resolution will not be moved on behalf of the Directors. If a revised Memorandum generally acceptable is framed the Directors may call a meeting of the Shareholders to consider the same after proper notice. In order that the Shareholders may not be caused needless inconvenience, the Directors have considered it desirable to inform them of their intention not to move the resolution.

Yours faithfully,
By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
(3524)

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE to-morrow (MONDAY) at 11-30 A. M. to 4 P. M. (S. T.) at Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Opp. Podar Chambers, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Piano, Chubb safe, Godrej steel cabinet, Singer Machine. Columbia Gramophone, Remington Typewriter, Chesterfield sets. etc.

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

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COMPLAINT OF WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

Industrial Court Examines Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Some cases of wrongful dismissal came up for arbitration before Mr. Justice Divatia at the Industrial Court, to-day.

The application of Chandrashekhar Sirtaz, an employee of the Indian Woollen Mills, was heard by the Court. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar on behalf of the applicant stated that Sirtaz was illegally dismissed from his services and claimed for his re-instatement and compensation.

Mr. B. Narayanswami, the Mills Advocate maintained that the Mills had not dismissed the man, but terminated his services with 13 days pay in lieu of notice, as, well they were entitled to do under standing order 17 of the Mills. Orders were reserved.

A similar application for the wrongful dismissal of a spinner, was made against the Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mills, by the alumner of the Girni Kamgar Union. The spinner is alleged to have been wrongfully dismissed on August 25.

Another application between the same parties was also heard. In this instance the applicants prayed that the Court should declare illegal the new system devised by the Mill by which one worker looks after only one loom. They asked for the revival of the old system by which each worker looked after two looms.

SIKANDAR CRITICISES CONGRESS

ROHTAK, Oct. 4.

"The destiny of India is in great danger if Hitler is not checked as early as possible," emphasised the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, addressing a huge gathering of about 1,00,000 people here yesterday.

He criticised the Congress for not helping Britain in the successful prosecution of the war, on the issue of which depended India's freedom.

He assured the audience that if the promises which were now being made for India's future were not fulfilled by the British Government after the termination of the war, he would be the first man to fight the British Government to get their promises implemented into action.

The Hon. Sir Chhotu Ram, Minister for Development and the Hon. Major Khizar Hyat Khan, Minister for Public Works, also spoke.

A purse of Rs. 1,000 was presented to the Premier by the Jangra Brahmins.—United Press

"MORE FAMOUS THAN THE TAJ MAHAL"

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

"There can be no question that it is a great fortune that Gandhiji was born in our time. We have every reason to be proud of it" observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressing the Tamil Districts Association of the Loyola College this evening on "Mahatma Gandhi and his mission." The one thing about India known to everybody in the world was Mahatma Gandhi and even people ignorant of the existence of the Taj Mahal had heard of him. Mr. Rajagopalachariar declared that the Mahatma had made the widest capture of human hearts achieved anywhere in the world by any great man.

The speaker said that the basic cause of the Mahatma's activities, political or non-political, was his love for the poor. Khadi which was the cause nearest to his heart, represented a way out of the otherwise insoluble problem of unemployment in this vast country.—A. P.

Mr. A. D. Coelho Retires

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A notable career in the public service reaches its termination to-day with the retirement of Mr. Anthony Denis Coelho, Superintendent of Excise Poona, Division, (comprising the three districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur) who lays down the burden of office after a strenuous period of 31 years' service.

Mr. Coelho belongs to a well-known family of Mangalore and Karwar who were pioneers in the timber trade.

He earned the respect of the public by maintaining in the performance of his official duties the principle of justice for all, irrespective of status, caste or creed.

LIBERALS FEAR DIRECT ACTION

Rajagopalachariar On Venkatarama Sastri's Statement

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

If persons like Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri objected to the demand made by Mahatma Gandhi now, it was more on account of fear of the consequences of any direct action or civil disobedience that might be launched by him (Gandhiji) than due to any fundamental difference as to the political goal of India, said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressing a public meeting in Mambalam tonight in celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti.

Liberals and Congressmen, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, had the same end in view, but the former shunned the difficult path and disliked any struggle or agitation on the part of the people to attain their freedom. But he told them that unless there was preparedness for sacrifice and suffering, they could not gain their objective.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the self-respect and honour of the country was at stake and it was upto the people to keep up the national pride by closing up their differences and presenting a united front. He appealed to those who were unable to follow Mahatma Gandhi to keep aloof and not hinder those who were willing to accept his leadership.—A. P

KHADDAR WEARERS CONFER

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

Two resolutions, one urging the All-India Spinners' Association to start khaddar producing centres in Mahakoshal to meet the province's demand and appealing to the public to patronise khadi by purchasing it from 'bona fide' shops, and another welcoming Satyagraha and expressing implicit faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership were adopted unanimously at the Khaddar Wearer's Conference held at Jubbulpore last night under the presidentship of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, a former Minister of the United Provinces.—A. P.

THAILAND'S DEMANDS

Leader Of Goodwill Deputation Wants Return Of Territory

SIMLA, October 5

Members of the Thailand Goodwill Mission here have received no official report of the tension reported from Vichy between the French and Thailand authorities. The Mission attach no serious importance to the report. They point out that if developments of a grave character do take place or are feared, they would naturally be required to be back in Thailand.

As regards the so-called "territorial demand" the leader of the Mission explained that no definite demand as such had been made but it had been made clear that in the event of any alteration of the 'status quo' in Indo-China, Thailand had claim to the return of territory on the borderland which once belonged to her and which is now inhabited mostly by Thais. The territory is now mainly uncultivated waste land.

The External Affairs Department entertained members of Thailand Goodwill Mission at an official lunch today.—A. P.

THAILAND'S DEMAND

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Thailand's demand for the settlement of Frontier questions with Indo-China and territorial adjustment "are based on considerations of equity and justice and with a view to the permanent establishment of good neighbour relations and strengthening of friendship between Thailand and France", says the Thai legation in London which adds that there has been no thought in the mind of Thai Government of taking advantage of present plight of France and Indo-China for putting forward these proposals.—Reuter.

BURMA ROAD TO BE OPENED

Britain To Give Aid To China

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is understood that further aid to China is being considered by Britain. Credits and facilities for obtaining oil from Burma and the despatch of Economic and Military Missions to Chungking are among the fresh projects which are being explored.

Such fresh assistance will be in addition to the re-opening of the Burma Road which Mr. Churchill is expected to announce when Parliament meet next.

Mr. Churchill's first diplomatic act after reconstituting the Government was to receive the Chinese Ambassador. The situation created by the Axis-Japanese Pact, it is also surmised, has been the subject of discussion when the Soviet Ambassador met British officials. This meeting is expected to be followed by an interview between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Soviet Premier in Moscow.—United Press

Mission To "Tighten Up Economic Co-operation"

TOKYO, Oct. 5.

A diplomatic mission headed by Mr Hajime Matsumaya, the newly appointed Ambassador at large is leaving shortly for Indo-China in order to negotiate with French authorities for a "tightening of the economic co-operation between Japan and French Indo-China," according to a Foreign Office spokesman.—Reuter.

"Reluctantly Terminate Our Waziristan Mission"

Bhulabhai And Asaf Ali On Frontier Governor's Ban On Their Visit

PESHAWAR, Oct. 5

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Asaf Ali have issued the following statement:—

"By releasing the telegrams which were exchanged between the Governor and himself, Dr. Khan Sahib has already made it known that our goodwill Mission has not been allowed to proceed to Waziristan. We had, however, hoped to go as far as Bannu but last night we received the Governor's message through the Chief Secretary informing us that we were not permitted to proceed to Bannu because the Governor felt that our presence in Bannu would give rise to misunderstandings and that the Central Government also had been consulted and that it was with their concurrence that the Governor decided not to permit us to proceed to Bannu.

The Chief Secretary, however, emphasised the fact that the withholding of permission by the Government did not imply any reflection on our good faith and our sincerity of purpose. We expressed our inability to appreciate the withholding of permission by the Governor because we felt that while guests in Waziristan we were on a different basis and nobody's permission was required to travel in any part of India.

NO DEFIANCE INTENDED

"We also made it clear that as the object of our visit was confined to a specific purpose about which there was no secrecy and as the Congress did not contemplate at this stage to initiate a course of disobedience over this issue, we would not defy any directions but would reluctantly terminate further progress of our mission.

"Perhaps we owe it to the country to explain why we have adopted this course. As long as the last resolution of the A.I.C.C. passed at Bombay is enforced we are bound to obey the same as a matter of discipline. Moreover, as Mahatmaji has selected a specific, though comprehensive issue for a campaign of Civil Disobedience the commencement of which depends entirely finally on his decision it is not open to us to create any side issue. It is a matter of deep regret to us that we have had to abandon the task which would have meant closer and friendlier relations between India and Waziristan and heartened the people of Bannu."—A. P.

POET MAINTAINS PROGRESS

Chiang-Kai-Shek's Anxious Enquiry From China

CALCUTTA, Oct 5

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is maintaining the progress towards recovery.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy examined him at 10-30 this morning after which the following bulletin was issued:—

The Poet feels stronger to-day, but sleep is still very disturbed He is taking only fluids because his digestion is not yet very satisfactory.

"PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY"

Dr. B. C. Roy and other doctors in attendance examined the poet again at 6 p.m., after which the following Bulletin was issued:—

"The poet is progressing favourably and is looking brighter and cheerful".

Further messages of enquiry received include those from Lucknow University, the Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, and Sir Akbar Hydari.

ENQUIRY FROM CHINA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following cable from Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek from Chungking:—

"Generalissimo and myself are perturbed over the report of Dr. Tagore's illness. Please convey to him our best wishes for speedy recovery".—A. P.

Japanese Occupy Three Chinese Ports

TOKYO, Oct. 5.

Japanese landing parties occupied Wudhekkong port, on the Western coast of the Luichow Peninsula, and two ports on Hainan Island, namely, Hainan and Hungkan, according to a naval 'communique' which says that this action was taken to stop the Chinese smuggling route.—Reuter.

U. S. A. Naval Mission In Jamaica

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 5

The United States Naval Mission, surveying sites for naval and air bases arrived yesterday.—Reuter.

Cordell Hull To Resign?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5

CONFRONTED WITH RUMOURS OF HIS IMPENDING RESIGNATION MR. CORDELL HULL TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN THAT WHILE IT MIGHT BE NATURAL TO RESIGN AFTER EIGHT YEARS OF SERVICE, HE WOULD BE GLAD TO SERVE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN ANY POSITION FROM DOOR KEEPER UPWARDS WHEN A SERIOUS CRISIS CONFRONTS THE NATION.—REUTER.

STATE OF SIEGE IN FR. W. AFRICA DECLARED

Weygand Arrives In Dakar From Tunis

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is reported that a state of siege has been proclaimed in French West Africa.

General Weygand has arrived in Dakar from Tunis, according to a news agency dispatch from Rome.—Reuter.

Belgium Will Defend Congo If Attacked

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Belgium will defend Congo if it is attacked by the Germans and Italians, declared the President of the Belgian Chamber, M. Franz Van Cauwelaert, in a newspaper interview. He added meantime Congo resources would be placed at the disposal of Britain.—Reuter.

DUKE OF WINDSOR TO VISIT U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor intend to visit the United States as soon as the Duke's official duties permit. This was announced by the Duke's Aide-de-Camp, Captain Drury, who is on a visit here.—Reuter.

Moonje Woos The Congress

And Congratulates Viceroy On Escaping Muslim League "Conspiracy"

NAGPUR, Oct. 4.

A plea that the Congress should seek an ally in the Hindu Mahasabha to resist the Muslim League's claims is made by Dr. B. S. Moonje, the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement to the press.

Commenting on the Jinnah-Viceroy correspondence and "the alarming revelations about the motive and mentality of the Muslim leaders," Dr. Moonje goes on to say: "It may almost be said to be an attempt at conspiracy by taking H.E. the Viceroy absolutely unawares with the object of undermining the positions of the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha, substantially in the case of the Congress and completely in the case of the Hindu Mahasabha, and enthroning the Muslim League as the "de facto" ruler both at the Centre and in the Provinces under the suzerainty of His Majesty's Government in equal partnership with H.E. the Viceroy. I must, therefore, congratulate His Excellency the Viceroy on his having shaken off the shackles of the conspiracy with skill and caution."—A.P.

COMMUNISTS IN FRENCH INDIA

First Case Of Its Kind Against Two Youths

CHANDERNAGORE, Oct. 5.

Three Bengali young men were placed on trial yesterday before the local French Magistrate on a charge of carrying on communistic propaganda. A counsel from Pondicherry, assisted by a local lawyer, defended the accused. After the hearing, the Magistrate reserved orders till October 18. The case is the first of its kind in French India.—A. P.

AZAD ON POLITICAL PRISONERS' DEMANDS

Sikander's Assurance Of Meeting Them 'As Far As Possible'

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Under instructions of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, I met the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier, to-day, and placed before him the demands of the political prisoners, says Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, former Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly.

He adds: "the Premier assured me that he would consider them sympathetically, and try to meet them as far as possible."—A. P.

TWO CASUALTIES ON INDIA-BOUND SHIP

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

A Press 'communique' states: "The Government of India regret to announce that two casualties were caused by enemy action on a ship outward bound for India, which was carrying a number of passengers including relatives of civil and military officials. The relatives of these two persons have been informed. Apart from these two casualties all those on board are safe and no anxiety need be felt about their welfare".—A.P.

NO TRUCK WITH NAZIS

Columbia 'Varsity President's Warning To Faculty

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Evening newspapers carry long stories of a speech by Prof. Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University to a general assembly of the University Faculty in which he was represented as telling them either to support Britain or get out.

Puzzled but generally non-committal so far, some 800 Professors, lecturers and instructors are studying Prof. Butler's words which were delivered in a fiery speech after they had been suddenly summoned to the meeting by postcard without any inkling of its subject.

Warning them that teachers or students who have any sympathy with the totalitarian cause could save their face by getting out at once Prof. Butler denounced totalitarianism.

"It is a war between beasts and human beings. Between brutal force and kindly helpfulness—let there be no doubt where Columbia stands" was one of Prof. Butler's trenchant phrases.—Reuter.

PLANNING JOINT DEFENCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

Questions concerning the defence of the Western Hemisphere in the event of "aggression" are understood to have been raised with South-American Republic by the United States, says the "New York Times"' Buenos Aires Correspondent, who quoted diplomatic sources.

He says that the United States are reported to be conducting conversations with most if not all South American Republics concerning the establishment of naval, land and air bases available for use by the armed forces of any American country.

The United States has also asked whether in the event of non-American aggression the Republics are able to defend themselves and what help they would require. Whether the South American States would second, if necessary, the United States' operations in defence of any of the America's and whether their communications, naval and land bases would be available for such operations.

PLANNING JOINT DEFENCE

The United States also desires to know whether the Governments concerned would authorise American vessels to patrol their coasts in search for foreign ships with war material and enemy personnel.

Finally, whether the Governments of these Republics are willing to authorise General Staff conversations in the near future between the army and navy staffs of respective countries with the object of planning joint defences. —Reuter.

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Fifth Column Active In U. S. A.

Storm Troopers Plan March On Wall Street

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The German-American Bund of New York City had been trained for "Der Tag" Government similar to Germany's and would take over the United States, declared a former Bund member testifying before the committee investigating un-American activities.

Saying that he and his fellow Bund Storm troopers were taught military tactics and the use of rifles, the witness added, "Our leaders told us many times that we must be prepared and fit for a certain day and that day will come".

The witness further averred that Storm Troopers had planned to march on Wall Street to get some big workers, including specified financiers, and hang them on the nearest posts. The time for the march was to be fixed by the "highest leaders" which could mean, he added, that Hitler might fix a date.—Reuter.

Inquest On Axis War Policy?

Speculations On Brenner Pass Parleys

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspon dent writes: "Does the hurried conference between Hitler and Mussolini presage another "peace offensive"?

In some quarters this is not regarded as an impossibility. Hitler's meeting with the Duce in the Brenner Pass may possibly have been inspired by a desire to reinforce the facade of unity which has been superimposed upon the Axis and to use the occasion for further threats against Britain unless she is prepared to discuss peace.

With or without a peace offensive, however, it is possible to draw certain inferences. The conference coming on top of the conclusion of the Axis pact with Japan, the rumoured attempt to obtain active co-operation of Russia in support of that alliance and approaches to Spain are indicative of the straits in which Germany now finds herself.

Over and over again, Hitler has told the world that Germany alone could crush Britain. But he has failed in the Battle of Britain so that now he must find allies to help in a fresh attack.

It has been pointed out at the same time that when doctors hurriedly hold a consultation the patient has usually some cause for misgiving. It generally means that his condition has taken a turn for the worse and that a new treatment, possibly a little more drastic, is about to be prescribed.

It would certainly seem as though the Axis war effort was coming seriously under review and that a decision may be taken along one of four lines, assuming that a peace offensive fails to materialise.

First, direct invasion of Britain after which Hitler is believed to be still hankering despite the coolness of the German General Staff; secondly, an advance through Spain directed against Gibraltar and North Affica; thirdly, resumption of offensive against Egypt on a large scale, perhaps with German supervision; and fourthly advance through the Balkans though Russia might have something to say about this.

There are grounds for believing that Hitler is far from pleased at the failure of Mussolini to establish naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, but the Duce can easily retort that Hitlers' plans against Britain have not been any more successful.

in the minds of the dictators at the Brenner meeting are vouchsafed in an inspired statement of the official news agency.

It reads "If the communique does not reveal which questions were discussed it is well to remember that during Ribbentrop's talk with Mussolini in Rome joint and uniform conclusions were made about the future and outlines of a new order which will affect the area from north Europe to the hottest Africa were drawn.

The Brenner meeting occurred when Britain has to defend her empire not only on the Thames but on the Suez Canal.

Germany and Italy will treat the problem of the greater European State, which they regard as totally linked with that of Africa as an indivisable whole and their military and diplomatic decisions are taken with this in mind."—Reuter.

How To Draw Future Map Of Europe And Africa

BERLIN, Oct. 4.

Some broad hints of what was

NEW ZEALAND'S NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Sir Cyril Newall Appointed

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The King has approved the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall to be Governor General of New Zealand in succession to Viscount Galway whose term of office expires in February 1941.

His Majesty has also approved Sir Cyril Newall to be a Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

He is intimately associated with the whole progress of the R. A. F. expansion and fought for the adoption of the eight gunfighter principle which proved vital in the air defence of Britain.

Regarding his appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand it may be pointed out that should the Pacific become more important in the growing theatre of war the selection of the late Chief of Britain's Air Staff to such a position would naturally be of inestimable value.—Reuter

Appointment With A Moral

Sir Charles Portal, Britain's New Chief Of Air Staff

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The stepping up of the R. A. F. offensive against Germany, already far from negligible, underlies the appointment of the Chief of Britain's Bomber Command to be Chief of the Air Staff, writes Reuter's air correspondent.

Sir Charles Portal is only 47 years old and is a dynamic personality who is described to-night as the "right man to deal with that fellow Hitler."

He is tough, determined and relentless and has been the moving spirit behind the bombing of military objectives in Berlin. Appointed Chief of the Bomber Command two months before Hitler invaded the Low Countries he managed to slow the campaign by damaging the Fuehrer's war machine in its brilliance, and should Hitler abandon the plan to invade Britain he will share with the Chief of the Fighter Command, Hugh Dowding, the main honour for having stopped Hitler.

Sir Charles Portal joined up at the beginning of the last war as a despatch rider. Change in the leadership of the Air Staff while it was announced unexpectedly has been, I understand, under review for some time.

Sir Cyril Newall is youthful looking but is fully seven years the senior of his successor. There is little doubt, however, that the strain of office he has held since September 1937, told on his nerves and energy. For some weeks last spring he was indisposed and the chances of a recurrence of the indisposition in the even more critical days ahead cannot lightly be disregarded. He is intimately associated with the whole progress of the R.A.F. expansion, and fought for the adoption of the eight-gun fighter principle which has proved vital in the air defence of Britain.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attack Railways In Eritrea & Abyssinia

CAIRO, Oct. 4.

Successful attacks by R. A. F. bomber formations on railways in Abyssinia and Eritrea are announced in an R. A. F. "communique" which adds that the railway junction at Aischa on the Jubutti-Addis Ababa Railway was bombed and the line to Diredawa blocked.

The "communique" adds that at Agordat in Eritrea direct hits were registered on the railway track to Massawa. Extensive aerial reconnaissances were carried out over Libya and the Western Desert.—Reuter.

London Press On Cabinet Changes

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The "Times" says that the changes are directly designed to strengthen Government on the side of security and progress at Home but there is nothing yet in existence quite comparable with the inner War Council which proved its essential value in the earlier crisis and there has been a number of episodes—Dakar is the latest—which caused the public to doubt whether sufficient thought can be given under the present system to admittedly subsidiary operations. This suggests there is room for further wise reorganisation.

The "News Chronicle" joins in the appeal for further ministerial changes declaring that the present changes are for the most part not dynamic adding "the opportunity has not been taken to bring about wide imaginative reconstruction."—Reuter.

Thailand Up In Arms Against Indo-China?

SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE DESTROYERS OFF WEIHAIWEI

Thailand's aerial and military demonstrations on Indo-Chinese Frontier in reply to Vichy Government's refusal to concede territorial concessions in Indo-China, constitute the latest developments in the Far East.

Meantime Japanese troops are landing in Indo-China as authorised under Franco-Japanese Military Convention.

Six Japanese destroyers, one cruiser and a transport ship have anchored off the Weihaiwei Island and it is feared that the warships will be used to force British residents to evacuate the island.

Developments in the Far East seem to strengthen the determination of the United States to adhere to its present Far-Eastern policy.

The United States official circles consider Thailand as puppet of Japan and as a result, it is understood, U.S.A. has cancelled delivery of planes as was previously arranged.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The French Government have rejected Thailand's demand for territorial concession in Indo-China and the refusal is followed by Thailand aerial and military "demonstration" on the frontier according to a message from Hanoi.

Groups of Thailand planes, first 20 then 30, flew over Mekong on Tuesday and Thailand has reinforced her frontier posts.

It is declared, however, these demonstrations are not grave but were probably designed to support the campaign for territorial concessions and should be taken in connection with the 'demarche' made on Monday by the Thailand Minister to France who presented demands for cession of territory as framed in Bangkok a fortnight ago.

The French Government merely replied reaffirming their previous point of view and stating that they were ready to apply the agreement of June 12 whereby they consented to access by Thailand to deep waters of Mekong, but they did not intend discuss the Indo-Chinese frontier with Thailand.

Jap. Destroyers At Weihaiwei

Six Japanese destroyers, one cruiser and a transport have anchored off the island of Weihaiwei according to a foreign traveller arrived from the island. He adds that the residents are alarmed lest the presence of warships should be connected with a possible attempt to force Britain to evacuate the island.

Naval circles in Shanghai state, however, that the mainland opposite Weihaiwei is being used as a training centre for the Nanking Government's new Japanese navy. It is possible that Japanese ships are there to assist in training.

"Japan is now bound by treaty to stand or fall with Germany and Italy in building a new world order," declared a foreign-office spokesman in a broadcast to the nation on the Axis Pact this morning (Fr'day).

Troops Landing In Indo-China

Units of Japanese troops authorised to be stationed in Indo-China has been landing since September 26. They have been proceeding via Hanoi to the airdrome at Jelong where a certain number of Japanese planes arrived.

It is stated here that these operations has been carried out as a part of the normal application of the Franco-Japanese military convention.

While neither President Roosevelt nor Cordell Hull would allow themselves to be drawn into discussion of the Far-East question one thing is certain—threats from Tokio, as from Berlin merely serve to strengthen the determination of the United States to adhere to the present policy.

Every possible aid will be given to Britain, and those associated with her and in addition the United States will take measures to check aggressors

Broader developments in America's Far-Eastern policy will be seen after the presidential election in November when the results of the present conversations between Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador and Mr. Casey, the Australian Minister, with officials of the State Department will appear.

This is to be expected, whichever candidate is elected, for Wendell Wilkie, Roosevelt's rival has advocated full co-operation with Britain in the Far East.

The re-opening of the Burma Road to supply war materials to China will be regarded in effect as an Anglo-American undertaking.

U. S. Refuses Planes To Thailand

Mr. Cordell Hull indicated today that deliveries of unfulfilled orders for aircraft for Thailand —which made demands on French Indo-China—will not be permitted. A number of planes were sent to Thailand in August but this country is now regarded in official circles here as a puppet of Japan.—Reuter.

2 Nazi Supply Ships Bombed

One Set Ablaze And Other Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Aircraft of the fleet air arm have inflicted further damage on enemy shipping along the coast of Norway.

An Admiralty "communique" states, enemy supply ship of four to five thousand tons lying along side a jetty at Hallgesund was attacked. Hits were obtained with bombs and the ship was left heavily on fire in both the fore and after holds.

In the Bjiorne Fjord an enemy supply ship of about 2,000 tons was attacked and hit and is believed to have been sunk. Our aircraft were subsequently attacked by a superior force of enemy fighters and one is missing.—Reuter.

NAZI REFUGEES IN CLOUDLAND

Bursting Shells Harry Enemy Planes: Efficiency Of London Defences Demonstrated

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The feature of the latest night raids was the almost uncanny efficiency with which the London anti-aircraft forces located German bombers hiding behind clouds.

In no case, so far as is known, did the raiders venture to dive below the clouds in order to find any particular objective as yet. Wherever they moved they were hunted and harried by a succession of bursting shells.

Nearly 60 places in central London, Greater London and the south east of England were attacked during the night by single raiders or small formations, but as the raiders had to keep above the clouds, the bombing was even more indiscriminate than previously.

The official account of the raids says bombs were dropped on a south east England town and some persons were killed but the total number of casualties was not large. Elsewhere damage was slight and there were very few casualties.

The official account adds: "In all areas fires resulting from incendiary bombs were promptly dealt with and most were quickly extinguished. Another enemy bomber was shot down by ground defences yesterday making a total of three destroyed during the day. One of our fighters is missing".

British bombers did not operate during the night owing to extremely unfavourable weather over enemy-occupied territory. This is learned on inquiry in London today.—Reuter.

SCOURING SKIES FOR NAZI BOMBERS

British Planes' All-Day Hunt For Cloud-Dodging Raiders

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Spitfire and Hurricane fighter pilots have spent the whole of the day searching the skies over south-east England for elusive cloud-dodging single enemy bombers. Despite difficulties there have been many duels and at least five raiding bombers have been hit by fighter bullets, two having been seen to crash.

During the morning a fighter pilot was patrolling off the east English coast. Crossing from one cloud bank to another he saw only a hundred yards ahead a Junkers 88 bomber. A two second burst of bullets killed the rear gunner before the junkers could dive for a cloud. The pilot pressed thé gun button three times more. The bombers dive became slower and the Hurricane followed it down till it crashed into the sea and disappeared. Later two Hurricane pilots chased another Junkers 88 over the south coast and made it crash in the Channel.—Reuter.

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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES — EACH GETS Rs. 51-12 as.

There were (29) Twenty-nine All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 51-12) Rupees Fifty one and annas twelve only.

Fakir Bhana Majigamia
No. 1, Vellard View,
Peddar Road,
Bombay 26.

C. L. Chinoy,
C/o M. Noormahomed,
18, Custom House Road,
Fort, Bombay.

F. Fakroodin,
C/o F. M. V. Poonawala,
Chor Bazar, Mutton St.,
Bombay 3.

Hushain Amir,
Cutlery Market,
Room No. 27,
Sutar Chawl, Bombay.

Pramila Pathare,
26, Ahmed Bldg.,
Kasinath Dhuru Road,
Dadar, Bombay.

Burhanpur C. P.

M. A. Mistry,
Sunwara Road,
Burhanpur C.P.

Hyderabad Dn.

G. Amratlal,
General Paper & Stationery
Merchant.
Goli-Gooda Chaman,
Hyderabad Dn.

G. Amratlal,
General Paper & Stationery
Merchant,
Goli-Gooda Chaman,
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Indore

Taherali,
C/o Taher & Co.,
Ranipura Road,
Indore C. I.

Jetpur, Kathiawar

Kasam & Noormamad.
C/o H. Jamal Kasam,
Near Jamatkhana,
Matwa Seri,
Jetpur, Kathiawar.

Verawal

Sidik & Ebrahim,
C/o Noormamad Haji
Ebrahim Shop,
Verawal.

Loonawada

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha).

E. B Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha.)

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha).

E B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha).

E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Lonawada (Rawakantha).

Sarifaboo E. Sodawala,
C/o E. B. Sodawala,
Near Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha).

Sarifaboo E. Sodawala,
C/o E. B. Sodawala.
Ner Jamatkhana,
Loonawada (Rewakantha)

Lucknow

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
Lucknow.

Panvel

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	3
B	6
C	10
D	11
E	13
F	18
G	4
H	8
I	17
J	9
K	12
L	5
M	15
N	2
O	1
P	14
Q	7
R	16

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
Panvel (Kolaba).

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred and forty-eight entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 3-6) Rupees three and annas six only.

T. Rodriques,
"Court View",
Churchgate Reclamation
Bombay.

Mrs. J. R. D. Kapadia,
C. Block, Empire Terrace,
Balaram Street, Bombay 7.

S Bhoja,
C/o United Artists Corpn.,
Marshall Bldgs. Ballard Road,
Bombay.

Manibai Vijayasinh Parecha,
Keval Mahal,
Marine Drive, Bombay.

C. R. Shukla,
C/o Indian Globe Insurance Co.,
315/21 Hornby Road,
Fort Bombay.

Bhanabhai H. Vaghela,
"Rivals"
Cuff Parade Colaba,
Bombay 5.

Durlabh Chhiba,
"Rivals" Boarding,
Cuff Parade, Colaba,
Bombay

Narandas B. Bhavsar,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
2nd Floor, No. 161-167.
Bazargate Fort, Bombay.

Bhikhabhai N. Bhavsar,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
2nd Floor, No. 161-167,
Bazargate, Fort, Bombay.

Hansabai B. Bhavsar,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
2nd Floor, No. 161-167,
Bazargate, Fort, Bombay.

Guma R. Malavwala,
3rd Floor, Bohra Bazar,
No. 117, Fort Bombay.

Damayantibai B. Bhavsar,
Hirachand Fulchand House,
2nd Floor, No. 161-167,
Bazargate, Fort Bombay.

B. Shah Esq.,
C/o B. G. Jhaveri,
52, Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Bombay.

S. S. Pereira,
No. 10, 2nd Floor,
Mashrreque Bldg.,
Frere Road Fort, Bombay

Vasant Morar Arsanwala,
No. 12 Breach Candy House,
Warden Road. Bombay 26.

Ramjibhai S. Damania
Mafatlal Park,
E. 3 Warden Road.
Bombay.

Bhimji Lalji,
Lenwood House,
No. 5, Bamanji Petit Road,
Bombay No. 26.

Fakir Bhana Majigamiya,
No. 1 Vellard View,
Peddar Road, Bombay 26.

Fakir Bhana Majigamiya,
No. 1 Vellard View,
Peddar Road, Bombay 26.

Fakir Bhana Majigamiya,
No. 1 Vellard View,
Peddar Road, Bombay 26.

Bhagwanbhai Durlabh,
88, Nepean Sea Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

Somabhai Durlabh,
88, Nepean Sea Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay.

Laxmibai Tribhovandas Nayak,
Madhavji Thakersey House,
Khetwady Back Road,
Bombay.

Sita M. Kashmiri,
19-20 Mathradas Bhuwan,
Khetwadi Back Road,
Bombay 4.

Bamji Ditya,
C/o R. D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo.

Hormazd Dinshawji,
C/o R. D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo, Bombay.

Baman H. D. Bhathena,
C/o R. D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo, Bombay.

M. Hormusji,
C/o R. D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo, Bombay.

Farokh Rustamji,
C/o R. D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion, 4th Floor,
Tardeo, Bombay.

Rustam D. Kaka,
Piroja Mansion,
Tardeo, Bombay 7.

M. U. Saadan,
63, Shivlal Motilal Building,
Lamington Road,
Bombay, 8.

D. D. Mehta,
Willie Mansion,
2nd Floor, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

N. S. Ukani,
Ismail Dossa Building,
Bhipura, Dongri Street,
Bombay, 9.

Miss Noorbhanu A. Munshi,
Room No 50, Aloo Paroo House
Opp. Dongri Market,
Bombay, 9.

Lalubhai Gordhandas,
House No. 45,
Bhuleshwar Bombay 2.

Fijabai F. Rangwala,
Baria Bldg. 5th Floor,
Sootar Chawl. Bombay.

Parshotam Dhunji,
C/o Ahmed Ebrahim,
82 Chakla Street,
Bombay 3.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

Shantilal Amarsi,
Ismail Bldg., Khoja Gully,
Bombay 9.

Adamji A. Sakur,
Rangoonwala Bldg.,
80 Mohamadali Road,
Bombay 3.

Mistry Premji Arjan,
Jiwa Kurji House,
3rd Floor, 3rd Lane,
Koombharwada, Bombay 4.

Taiyabali Abdoolali Gubabhaiwala,
119. Mutton Street,
Bombay 3.

Ebrahim Taiyabali Ghadiali,
House No. 45, Doctor Street,
Bombay 3.

Fakhroodin Mulla Vahedali
Poonawala.
Chor Bazar, Mutton Street,
Bombay 3.

Jhawerchand Megji,
Anta Bhoowan, A. Block,
2nd Floor, Room No. 15,
Bhatbazar, Bombay 9.

Parmanand Ramji Mistry,
C/o P. M. Mistry.
27, Kamatipura, 8th Lane,
Post Byculla Bombay 8.

Parmanand Ramji Mistry,
C/o P. M. Mistry,
27, Kamatipura 8th Lane,
Post Byculla. Bombay 8.

Ratilal Thakorelal,
C/o Mohanlal Chhaganlal,
2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar,
Bombay 2.

Taherali Jafarji,
Saleh Manzil, 3rd Floor,
Bhindi Bazar, Bombay 3.

Soomarani,
1st floor,
73|5 Kambekar Street
Bombay.

R. N. Marolia,
Y. M. C. A.
Club Back Road,
Byculla, Bombay.

Hushain Amir,
Suleman Bldg. Room No. 8,
Chawkey Moholla,
Bombay.

Baby Sirin Hushain,
Suleman Bldg., Room No. 8.
Chawkey Moholla,
Bombay.

Sugra-Begum Abdulali,
Suleman Bldg., Room No. 8,
Chawkey Moholla,
Bombay.

Asgarali Abulali,
Suleman Bldg.,
Chawkey Moholla
Bombay.

Shirin Hushain,
Suleman Bldg., 1st floor,
Chawkey Moholla,
Bombay.

Asgarali Abdulali,
Suleman Bldg., Room No. 8,
Chawkey Moholla,
Bombay.

Sukhabhai Morarji,
C|o H. J. Foster & Co.,
Worli, Bombay 18.

Mrs. C. Rodricks,
Block No. 7, Room No. 44,
Seewri Bombay, 15.

Khoja Ahmedali Jaferbhai,
Seewri Coal Depot,
Haji Bunder,
Bombay 15.

Khoja Ahmedali Jaferbhai,
Seewri Coal Depot,
Haji Bunder, Bombay 15.

Jeram Keshav Shere,
Banarasi Cloth Stores,
Virmahal, Lalbag,
Bombay, No. 12.

R. Chuttarghoon,
Ram-Niwas,
Sopari Baug Road,
Bombay 12.

C. N. Ramachandran,
C|o Patt & Co.,
186-A, Dalal Mansion,
Dadar, Bombay.

Lohar Inderji Monji,
Laxminarayan Lane,
Lohar Wady,
Matunga 19,
Bombay.

Ratansi Khimji,
Room No. 6, Plot No. 7,
Telang Road,
Matunga, G.I.P., Bombay.

Bhasker Menon,
Gulistan Chamber,
2nd floor, Block No. 9B,
King Circle, Matunga,
Bombay

Bombay Suburbs

Jawaben Mathuradas,
C|o Puliu Haridas Talati,
Villa-Parla, Bombay.

Gulam-Abiya E. Kamel,
Bunder, Road,
Kalyan, Dt. Thana, G.I.P.

Amraoti

H. Mahomadali
C|o Saify Soap Works,
Balgaon Road.
Amraoti.

Ahmedabad

Bhikhabhai Mohanlal Shah,
32, Maskati Market,
Ahmedabad.

Shah Bhikhabhai Mohanlal,
Lavra Pole Near Dhana
Sutar Pole,
Ahmedabad.

Amli

Patel Chhibu Vallabh,
At Amli,
Post Pardi. (Dt. Surat).

Ambarnath

A. A. Kureshi,
C|o Woollen Mill,
Ambarnath,
G.I.P. Rly.

Angul

Mr. F. K. Haji,
C|o Mahomad Haji,
Post Angul,
(Dt. Kak) B.N. Rly.

Damji Kasam
C|o Mahomad Haji,
Post Angul,
(Dt. Kak) B. N. Rly.

Damji Kasam
C|o Mahomad Haji.
D Post Angul,
(Dt. Kak) B. N. Rly.

Borsi

Dharajlal Khandubhai Nayak,
At Borsi,
Post Maroli Bazar,
(Dt. Navsari).

Baroda

Mrs. Henaray,
Sindhubai Mata Road,
Goyagate, Baroda.

Shahane M.
Motibag,
Baroda.

Billimora

Abbelal Dahyabhai Khaparvada,
At Udach,
Post Billimora.

Bulsar

T. G. Merchant,
C|o Saify Bros.,
Station Road,
Bulsar.

Bikaner

R. D. Solanki,
C|o Press Cuttings Bureau,
Bikaner,
(Rajputana).

Chanda

P. R. Mehta,
Gandhi Chowk,
Chanda,
C. P.

Chalisgaon

S. Y. Junarkar,
C|o V. S. Junarkar,
Chalisgaon,
(E. K.).

Cutch-Bita

Patel Govindji Kanji,
Cutch-Bita.

Cutch-Mandvi

Soni Amritlal Mulji,
Khonbhari Bazar,
Cutch-Mandvi.

Damoh

M. Yusuf,
C|o S. I. P. (Retd).
Damoh,
(C. P.).

Dhanera

Fidahusein Sarifali Calcuttawala,
Near Masjid,
Post Dhanera.

Ellore

Krishnamurty Potukuchi
Krishnamurty,
C|o Head Master, Govt. Training School Foremen,
Ellore,
M. S. M. Rly.,
(Madras Presidency).

Godhra

M. M. Y. Aly Dholkawala,
Godhra.

Hindupur

Ramiah,
S/o Katta Madhaviah,
Hindupur,
(Madras).

Ramiah,
S/o Katta Madhaviah,
Hindupur,
(Madras).

Hyderabad

Hormuz,
Next to Dr. Vasu,
Near Bagh-e-am,
Fatehmaidan Road,
Hyderabad (Dn.).

Jalgaon

Arastu,
C|o A. H. Syed, Poona File,
Jalgaon,
(E. K.).

Jharia

Taybali Adamji,
Post Jharia,
(Dt. Manbhum).

Bhavnagar-Kathiawar

Khoja Alibhai Hasanbha Soda-Limbuwala,
G. P. O. Ghanchiwad,
Bhavnagar.

Akberali Rajabali Maldivewala,
Gamni Vohravad,
Bhavnagar,
(Kathiawar).

Bhavnagar-Kathiawar

Akberali Rajabally Maldivwalla,
Gamni Vohrawad
BHAVNAGAR.

Bantva-Kathiawar

Jeram Hira Paghwala,
Opp. Big Darwaja,
BANTVA
(Kathiawar).

Sangani Bachulal K
Husein Pura
BANTVA

Jafrabad-Kathiawar

Nandlal B. Goradia,
C/o. Timber Shop,
JAFRABAD.
(Kathiawar).

Junagadh-Kathiawar

D. Fonseca.
C/o. Datar Manzil,
JUNAGADH.

D. Fonseca.
C/o. Datar Manzil,
JUNAGADH.

Sardargadh-Kathiawar

Vasudev Atmaram,
Head Surveyor Sardargadh Dt.
SARDARGADH.

Keshav Vasudev Bhise,
Surveyer at Sardargadh,
SARDARGADH.
(Kathiawar).

Joravarnagar-Kathiawar

Shantilal Nagardas Adesara,
JORAVARNAGAR.
B. S. Ry.

Jetpur-Kathiawar

Kasam & Noormahomed.
C/o. Sarania Jamal Kasam,
Matwa Street.
JETPUR. (Kathi).

Ranpur-Kathiawar

Umar Subhan Abdulla.
Via Jetpur.
RANPUR (Sorath).

Morvi-Kathiawar

Dayambai Rajbhai.
Vohrawad, Nanibazar.
MORVI

Mithapur-Kathiawar

Bava-Dhana,
L. & T. Tata Chemicals Ltd
MITHAPUR.
Via Dwarka

(Continued On Page 30)

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 14th October, 1940.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

FILM FARE FOR WEEK

TWO NEW PICTURES

"Geeta" And "Harjeet"

The Circo Production "Geeta" is being shown at the Majestic Cinema from yesterday in which Chandramohan and Durga Khote have leading roles. The new girl star Kusum has attracted the attention of cine fans as one having a remarkable future in filmdom.

"Harjeet", A Splendid Picture

"Harjeet" made its appearance on the West End screen yesterday with Kananbala and Pahari Sanyal, the New Theatres' notables as star actors. The music and dance numbers in this picture in which the life of the people who have adopted the stage as a career is given prominence. It is a splendid picture.

"Bharosa" Still The Rage

This Minerva hit with Chandramohan and Sardar Akhtar in principal roles with Mazharkhan and Sheela to give them splendid support continues to draw crowds at Minerva. The theme of the picture is pathetic and the tragedy element makes one stupified. But audiences prefer it for its high moral and philosophic tone.

"Devayani" At Imperial

The promise held out by the Saraswati that "Devyani" with Padma Shaligram and Suresh Babu as Kacha and Devayani in this magnificent Mahabhartan theme, would make a mighty musical has been amply fulfilled. The evidence is the crowds that wend their way to Imperial every evening.

Khurshid-Vasantee Charm

At Royal Opera House, the "Mussafir" of Ranjit is spreading its charm over an ever-increasing number of visitors, because Charlie as a 'commoner' prince in the picture fascinates everybody and Khurshid and Vasantee sing songs which you cannot help listening and getting delighted with them.

"Narsi Bhagat" Scores

Durga Khote has given such a real performance as the devout and saintly wife of Narsi Mehta, the poet-saint of Gujarat-Kathiawar and Pagnis also has given such a good account of himself as the super-saint that "Narsi Bhagat" easily promises to be the most liked picture among those of Indian saints. Prakash Pictures have carved out a place for themselves among high class producers of films.

"Bandhan" At Roxy

This Bombay Talkies' production has caught so firmly popular fancy that it can easily run for many more weeks than it has already done. A simple story, with full scope for childish element to flourish, it has endeared itself to "Baba Log" of all communities in Bombay and it is not unusual to notice the same families visiting the Roxy again and again.

'Dnyaneshwar' At Central

'Dnyaneshwar' also has the same element in it, though to a lesser degree, besides many other attractions that you usually meet with in Prabhat. The result is that it is a roaring success.

Woman At Pathe

Even the National Studios themselves might not have calculated that "Woman" would get the reception it has done. But 'urban' Bombaites have found a fascination for 'rural' woman.

Bette Davis as Governess in "All This and Heaven Too" at Excelsior.

"Sanskar"—A Picture With Social Significance

Next Release At Pathe After "Woman"

Few pictures in the last five years have come to the screen with the deep social significance which is framed in the theme of "Sanskar" or "Chhoti Bahu" the National picture coming to the screen at Pathe after "Woman".

Hitherto the movie-makers had not attempted to delve deeper into the intimate aspects of a Hindu home. But this time Director Virendra Desai has stepped out boldly and brought home a picture eloquent in pathos and realism.

The story is simple. A village girl is waiting for her husband who is prosecuting his studies in a city. The husband returns and finds his wife, once his playmate of childhood, the same simple, innocent and devoted girl he had left behind.

She is not the glamour queen of the city, but a flower of the village whose fragrance was simple and soothing.

Another woman in the family—a vandal in ideals—jealous of the blissful devotion between the young couple instils the poison of suspicion into the mind of the young husband.

Very soon the educated husband begins to think that his rustic wife is carrying on with another man.

From here onwards the drama becomes too pathetic with the waiting wife shedding tears in the solitude of her room. The husband is fascinated by an educated college companion of his. This educated girl comes to live in the house and makes many a situation intensely dramatic. But contrary to the expectations of the young lover, the educated girl turns round and tells some bitter home-truths to the young man blinded by passion and in a dramatic situation the husband and the wife are reconciled.

The drama is so intense that one is deeply moved by it and the theme is so realistic that it makes a lasting impression on the mind.

With Rose, Jyoti and Harish in cast this picture becomes a thrilling document which while it entertains, also brings home the social significance underlying the theme of the story.

In the opinion of the people who have been fortunate to see the previews, "Sanskar" is a worthy successor to "Woman"

FELIX BRESSART ADDED TO CAST OF MYRNA LOY FILM

Felix Bressart, probably more in demand than almost any other character comedian since his work as the timid commissar in "Ninotchka", has been added to the featured cast of another Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture. In addition to appearing as the perennially penniless musician, Max, in "Bitter Sweet," he will play the magazine art editor, August, in "Third Finger, Left Hand," with Myrna Loy as his boss. He will alternate between the two casts.

Melvyn Douglas will play the male lead in "Third Finger, Left Hand", with Bonita Granville, Ann Morriss and May McAvoy also cast to date. Robert Z. Leonard will direct, with John W. Considine, Jr. producing from an original screen story by Lionel Houser.

Fay Holden Uses Historic Souvenirs In "Bitter Sweet"

In her role as Jeanette MacDonald's mother in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Bitter Sweet" Fay (Ma Hardy) Holden is literally weighted down with historic stage souvenirs.

The fan she uses was originally ued by Mrs. Pat Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray". Mrs. Campbell gave it to Miss Holden when she first brought the latter to the United States, after they had appeared together in England in "The Adventurous Age" and "The Thirteenth Chair".

The ring Miss Holden wears was originally the property of her husband's father, celebrated Scotch actor John Clyde, who created the role of Rob Roy McGregor.

And the old style lace handkerchief which Miss Holden carries was given to her by Leslie Howard when she was appearing with him in New York in "Elizabeth Steps Out."

Premiere Of 'Geeta'

Jayakar Declares Picture Open At Majestic

In a beautiful little speech, the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar declared open the new Circo film "Geeta" alias "Karmayoga" at the Cinema Majestic on Saturday afternoon. Relating his experiences as a founder and first Principal of the Aryan Education Society's High School, where the Geeta is being taught for half an hour in each class for the last 35 years, Dr. Jayakar said the Government of those days scented sedition in the Geeta. It was only a book of Hindu ethics, philosophy and religion as the late Lokmanya Tilak described it on the frontispiece of his "Geeta-Rahasya", observed Mr. Jayakar.

He was present throughout the exhibition of the picture to study for himself how far the message of the Geeta was sought to be inculcated by the picture and at the conclusion, as he was making his way for his car with the help of Mr. Warerkar, the dialogue writer and Mr. P. Altekar, the Director of the picture and Mr. Vasant Marathe, the publicity officer he made the observation to the writer of this review, "Very well done, is it not?" To this question there was only one answer—yes.

Chandramohan who speaks Marathi as if it was his mother tongue has to play a double role which reminds one very much of George Arliss, who has played double roles in more than one of his pictures. Chandramohan's voice and accent is in perfect trim and his acting of course excellent as usual.

Durga Khote has a modest role but she plays it to the satisfaction of every lover of the histrionic art. Miss Kusum, the new Circo find, is a promising actress, now only a girl of eleven or twelve.

FOREIGN FILMS

"All this and Heaven Too" at the Excelsior is easily the picture of the week among foreign pictures. Charles Boyer and Bette Davis give magnificent performances and they have caught the spirit of the characters they portray remarkably well. They are supported by a most understanding cast including the juvenile actors

"Forty Little Mothers" gives a new glimpse of Eddie Cantor to his fans. He has been entrusted with the care of a baby—a business to which he was wholly unaccustomed. He acts the best as nurse, governess and care-taker, though cast as lecturer in an exclusive girls' school. All his girl students help him take care of the baby, and thus become forty little mothers. But what fun and frolic is covered by these events!

"I was an Adventuress" is the story of a huntress of fortune who yields to love and improves her ways of behaviour. It is being shown at the Regal and is an intriguingly interesting film.

"All at Sea" at the Empire is a good comedy of naval life with Sandy Powell as the fun-maker. It has a clever, topical element.

Railway Conference To Be Held In Delhi

SIMLA, Oct. 5

The Indian Railway Conference Association, under the presidentship of Mr. C. A. Muirhead, Agent and General Manager, S.I.R. Railway, will begin its 42nd session in the office of the Association at New Delhi, on 26th October 1940 and is expected to continue till October, 30.—A. P.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashvin Sud 5, 1996
Muslim : Ramzan 4, 1359
Parsi : Ardibehest 2, 1310
Hightide : 3-07; 15-05
Lowtide : 9-07; 21-13
Sunrise : 6h. 30m.
Sunset : 6h. 23m.

YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"The Party System is responsible for the disunity in India" will be the subject of debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

KHOJA READING ROOM

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the above Institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the premises of the Institution, 9, Dontad Cross Lane, Mandvi.

KARNATAK SANGH NADHABHA CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of Karnatak Sangh, the Nadhabha will be celebrated at Dhuru Hall, Dadar (B. B. and C. I.) to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, J.P. will preside.

GHATKOPAR SPINNING CLUB

To-day (Sunday) from 3-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. there will be a spinning examination in the premises of Gurukul Gujarati Shala (Navroj Lane), Sjt. Ramaswami of Kherwadi will examine the yarn.

UPNAGAR ARYA SAMAJ VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Upnagar Arya Samaj, Vile Parle, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Samaj Mandir at 8-30 a.m., when Mr. Prem Swaroopji will deliver a lecture on "The philosophy of Ramayana."

TRAVANCORE UNION

The second anniversary of the Travancore Union will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Vanamali Hall, B. B. & C. I. Dadar under the chairmanship of Sri M. K. Vellodi.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the "Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa" to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Our Need—Inspiration and Vision" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Lectures on "Home Nursing" will commence from to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. for ladies and gentlemen in the classes to be organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, Corner of Esplanade Maidan. The course consists of about 10 lectures, each of the duration of one hour and a half, once a week on every Sunday from 1-30 to 3 p.m.

VILE PARLE KHADI MANDIR

To-day (Sunday), there will be Khadi Sale at 8 a.m. and at 6-30 p.m. there will be Garba dance and drama.

SJT. Y. MEHERALLY AT VILE PARLE

On Friday evening, Sjt. Meherally addressed a largely attended meeting at Vile Parle.

He stressed the need of launching our struggle at this critical juncture, and that the Congress should take the 'Kisans' into confidence and to have full support from them in any form of fight for freedom.

He also maintained that the Congress Governments should have paid more attention to 'Kisans' economic condition. He wound up his speech after reviewing the work and achievements of Mahatmaji during his lifetime.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Messrs. M. N. Talpade,, Appa Pendse, Madnani, B. S. Joglekar and others will address the meeting. Subject of the speeches will be: "The War and Our Duty". An anti-aircraft gun will be on display.

CHRISTIANS TO GREET MAHATMA

To greet Mahatma Gandhi on his 72nd birthday, a public meeting of the Christians of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, off Girgaum Road, Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Kher, ex-Prime Minister of Bombay will preside and among the speakers will be: Mrs. J. MacClean, Prof. S. C. Sarkar, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Messrs. J. W. Gomes, T. M. Guido and Joseph Callan.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Zanzibar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"I was An Adventuress." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Forty Little Mother." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"All This and Heaven Too". Daily at 3-15, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"All At Sea." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Gar-ki-Rani". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Har-Jeet" Daily at 4-30 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

BUY KHADI AND VILLAGE PRODUCTS

That the question was one of heart and helping the poor villager and not one of intellectual arguments, said Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa while exhorting one and all to buy Khadi and village products, at a public meeting held at Napoo Hall Gardens, on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Village Industries Emporium, Matunga, in connection with the Khadi Week celebrations.

Hon. Mr. Pakvasa who presided said that poverty in its stark nakedness could only be seen in villages and that was why Gandhiji wanted every educated son and daughter of India to turn towards villages. If the unemployment problem were to be minimised or remedied that was the only course—to support village industries. If people wished to improve the quality of village products they should first patronise them. By serving the poor they would be serving God.

Mr. V. L. Mehta said that village industries stood for 100 per cent Swadeshi. It was to be noted that even a Committee which went into the question of economic conditions of Bombay Presidency, under the presidency of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas had come to the conclusion that the present drift of industrialism in India was not conducive to the good of the general bulk of the people of India. Though a few lakhs of people might have drifted to cities, the number of those who were dependent on cottage industries had declined, with the consequent pressure on the land. Under the circumstances only support of village industries could tackle and check the growing poverty and indebtedness of villagers.

Mr. K. Parameshwaran, Manager of the Emporium, welcomed the speakers and garlanded them with Khadi garlands.

TAMIL TALKIE AT BROADWAY

Described as one of the spectacular piece of film work to issue from a Madras Studio, A. L. Rm. Company's "Mathrubhoomi," a costume picture, will be shown at the Broadway to-day. at 10-30 a.m.

Mr. H. M. Reddi directed "Mathrubhoomi," which is concerned with the old days when Alexander, invaded India. An Indian Commander, lured by the promise of wealth and power, tries to betray his country but his patriotic wife tries her best to foil his fifth-column activities and in the end gives her life itself for the country. T. S. Santhanam heads the cast which includes T. V. Kumudini, P. U. Chinnappa, P. Sarada Bal. A. K. Rajalakshmi, etc.

There are several song hits, all of them compositions of Papanasam Sivan

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

Strength-giving Asanas will be performed and how strength is achieved will be described by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Ramtirth Yogashram, Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj.

Durga Puja

There will be Bodhan, Amantran and Adhivas in celebration of Puja, to-day (Sunday) from 7 to 9 p.m. at Hindustan Compound, 12, Sleater Road (near Grant Road Station).

The North Bombay Durga Puja Committee has arranged Bodhan and Bengali drama at 7-30 p.m. to-day at Mr. S. G. Keni's Plot, Road No. 1, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

"A" WARD CONGRESS MEETING.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee at Holi Chakla, at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Pratapsingh, when prominent members of the "A" Ward Congress Committee spoke on the situation of India, Gandhi Jayanti and the Congress.

YOUTHS' LITERARY & DEBATING ASSN.

"That the Party System is responsible for the Disunity in India" is the subject of the proposition for debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar. Mr. Narsimohan will move the proposition, while Mr. Mukund Rajadhyax will lead the opposition. Mr. R. I. Patel will preside.

We Gave A "WOMAN" AND THE MEN FLOCKED TO SEE HER!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

WOMAN

Starring:
SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

22ND WEEK AT PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BEST TAMIL TALKIE
'Mathru Bhumi'

Starring: T. S. SANTHANAM in double role
P. U. CHINNAPA,
T. V. KUMUDHINI
and others.

at BROADWAY
on Sunday 6th October
at 10-30 A.M.

Book your seat in advance at S I. CONCERNS, LTD. Matunga.

"BE SLOW TO FALL INTO FRIENDSHIP"—SOCRATES

MINERVA'S "SOCIAL PUKAR"

BHAROSA

DIRECTED BY
SOHRAB MODI

8th WEEK AT THE MINERVA

TO-DAY: 1-30, 4-15, 7 and 10 p. m
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE.

WORDS FAIL TO DESCRIBE HIM...

He Slaughtered his Paternal Instinct and Sacrificed His Son to Save A Ruler's Child...

PRAKASH PICTURES Vividly Emblazon These Incredulous Facts on the Screen

NARSI BHAGAT

THE GREATEST DEVOTIONAL EPIC OF THE AGE

Co-starring
PAGNIS & DURGA KHOTE

Direction
VIJAY BHATT

An Evergreen Release

4TH WEEK

KRISHNA
TALKIES
(Dubash Theatre)

Time: 3, 6 & 9-30 p.m.

CREDITS TO KANANBALA

For Her Captivating Song Hits ! ! !

Scintillating
STAGE
LIFE NOW ON THE SILVER SCREEN!

NEW THEATRES Ltd. (Calcutta)'s Captivating Musical!

Har-Jeet

Alias
"ABHINETRI"

Starring:—
The Sweetest Nightingale of The Indian Screen—

KANANBALA

P. SANYAL, NAWAB, NEMO

9 NINE LILTING SONG HITS!

Direction: AMAR MULLIC
Music: R. C. BORAL

Drawing crowds at

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p. m.

SAT., SUN., & HOLIDAYS at 2 p. m.

POONA RACES

Forsyth Brings Off Big Coup

EAGER TIT LIFTS WILLINGDON CUP; SIR ROBIN'S HAT TRICK

Treble Pool Carried Forward

It was a sweltering typical summer day at Poona, on the Second Day of the Autumn Meeting which attracted but a mediocre crowd. For the first time this season, fancied horses generally justified the confidence of the public during the day's proceedings. Forsyth, the trainer had a brilliant quadruple, bringing off a coup with Sammy Brass, Gilderoy, Fresh Kid and Princep. The Willingdon Cup, the chief event of the day was annexed by an outsider Eager Tit, brilliantly ridden by Brace. Jockeys Raffaele, Brace and Jones scored a double each.

FAVOURITES OBLIGE

In the opening event of the day, Snapper, Patel's young arab was the market rage and Bhoopsingh had a run away victory on his young charge. Desert Prince and Air Raider filled the remunerative minor berths and Samavi was narrowly beaten out of money. Mulzoom, a fractitious Arab, threw its rider Ibrahim down, who had to be removed in the ambulance van for medical attention.

In the second event, Lu'ayb, Haran and Faraj Allah were all fancied at equal odds. Brace kept his mount Lu'ayb quite handy and won nicely by a length and a half. There was a gruelling fight for the second place between Saglawi Mahmud, Fil Fil and Lovely One, in which the verdicts were awarded to the former two, the margins being head and short head. Saglawi Mahmud the least fancied grey from the Kolhapur stable paid a sensational dividend of Rs. 372 for place. Haran the better fancied in the bracket ran nowhere.

Forsyth opened his brilliant coup for the day with Sammy Brass which was fancied by the public at equal odds with Oliver and Sherabel. But the winner, had to face the ordeal of an objection which was lodged by Meekings on Oliver who ran second. The objection, however was overruled after some enquiry.

EAGER TIT WINS CUP

The Willingdon Cup saw nine runners in opposition, among which Osman Pasha and Star of Baroda were the most heavily backed. But the winner turned up in Eager Tit, the daughter of Titian whom I had tipped for a straight win, but neglected by the public at 9 to 1. Osman Pasha and Star of Baroda duly saved the punters' place money. The most surprising win of the day was that of Gilderoy's, Forsyth's own filly that ran a miserable race in both of her previous outings. Jones astride the daughter of Bolingbroke rode a very smart race, cleverly winning by half a length. The challenge from Deccan Queen and Chitor came a bit late. Lens, another fancied horse ran an unlucky fourth. Much was expected of Mukama the first favourite but it finished nowhere.

SIR ROBIN'S HAT TRICK

Mr. Andrew's Australian possession Sir Robin had the unique distinction of completing a hat trick for his owner, winning in all his three consecutive outings Valkyrian and Hassina ran well to fill the minor berths, with Mad Hatter, Dr. Pillay's candidate narrowly beaten out of the paying section.

The October Plate saw only six horses facing the starter; Shadrach being scratched. Fresh Kid and Dick Tapper enjoyed the best backing, with Sir Amos slightly fancied at 6 to 1. Raffaele rode a well judged race on Fresh Kid, incidentally completing his double for the day. Dick Tapper and Brelan ran a close second and third respectively.

Jones completed his double on Panna Prince, belonging to the unfancied brigade, in spite of his recent creditable performances. I had tipped Panna Prince as my second choice and the game gelding with the brilliant assistance of Jones on the saddle, won comfortably by a length and a half. King of the Ring and Lords were the runners-up and Greetings fourth.

Britt had his only win for the day on Princep, Forsyth's last leg in his quadruple. Sunrich with excellent credentials from the south was the medium of much speculation but he was a big disapointment. Captain Blood and Lakhpat ran unexpectedly well to fill the remunerative places while Twine, true to his form ran a good fourth.

The daily double paid Rs. 85 on each ticket and the daily treble of Rs. 4,195 has been carried over to the next meeting.

Details :—

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 8-3 Bhoopsingh 1
Mr Syed Mehdi's DESERT PRINCE 9-3 Sarder Khan 2
Mr K K Kapadia's AIR RAIDER 8-12 K B Irani 3
Mrs J Bhadrasen's SAMAVI 9-3 Machin Khan 4
Not run: Zaid ul Khair 9-3 and Shatra 8-12

Won by 3 lengths, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 minute 24 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 26 and Rs. 37.
Trainer: M. C. Patel.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs C N and K K Permanand's LU'AYB 9-2 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAGLAWI MAHMUD 8-12 cd. 8-5 Khade 2
Mr Camberley's FILFIL 8-12 Jadhav 3
Mr E G Merchant's LOVELY ONE 9-3 cd. 8-12 K. Hassan 4
Not run: Sayid Beg 9-3 and The Filot 9-2.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 22 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 372 and Rs. 70.
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr F G Travers' SAMMY BRASS 8-9 Raffaele 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 9-0 Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's TURF KING 8-9 Sibbritt 3
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's RANI TARAMATI 7-9 Jadhav 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: E. C. Forsyth.

THE WILLINGDON CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr Subbarow's EAGER TIT 8-7 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STAR OF BARODA 7-9 cd. 7-11 Britt ... 2
Mr Osman Chotani's OSMAN PASHA 8-0 Evans 3
Mr R K F Singh's AMULET 8-2 Raffaele 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 11 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: N. E. Raymond.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr E C Forsyth's GILDEROY 8-10 Jones 1
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's DECCAN QUEEN 7-9 Raffaele 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 9-2 Britt 3
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 8-8 Adley 4
All ran.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, neck.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 138. Places Rs. 54, Rs. 32 and Rs. 38.
Trainer: Owner.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Andrew's SIR ROBIN 9-4 Meekings. ... 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's VALKYRIAN 8-7 Brace 2
Mr A Svamvur's HASSINA 7-11 Raffaele 3
Mrs L Brooker's MAD HATTER 7-11 Rosen 4
Not run: Meadow 8-7.

Won by: 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths, short-head.
Time: 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: C. H. Northmore.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRESH KID 8-0 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 8-7 Sibbritt 2
Mr E C Forsyth's BRELAN 8-11 Bond ... 3
Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS 8-6 Gill 4
Not run: Shadrach 9-0.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, short-head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: E. C. Forsyth.

THE CALEDONIAN HANDICAP. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 9-0 Jones 1
Mr A Svamvur's KING OF THE RING 7-7 cd. 7-8 Billett 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LORDS 8-10 Britt 3
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8-0 Evans 4
All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 67 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: Badruddin.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs W F J Davis' PRINCEP 8-0 Britt ... 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CAPTAIN BLOOD 8-2 Meekings 2
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8-9 Raffaele 3
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's TWINE 8-11 Brace 4
Not run: Princess Mumtaz 8-13

Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 56 and Rs. 40.
Trainer: E. C. Forsyth.

SWADESHI MUSEUM
&
DIWALI PRIZE SALE
INAUGURATION CEREMONY
By the Mayor of Bombay,
Mr. MATHURADAS TRICAMJI, B.A.,
On 6-10-1940 at 9-30 A.M.
Encourage Swadeshi by buying Prize Coupons.
SWADESHI MARKET,
Kalbadevi Rd., - - Bombay 2.

CRICKET

First Day's Play In Trial Match

Raiji And Tarapore Do Well With The Ball

The first trial match arranged by the Bombay Cricket Association in order to select Bombay's team for the Cricket Championship of India began on Saturday on the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. An Association XI opposed the Hindu Gymkhana.

The latter led by R. J. Gharat batted first and when stumps were drawn had scored 182 for nine wickets. It is diffcult to say much on this initial days showing. But, considering form shown during the season M. Raiji, the Young Sydenham College bowler, and K. K. Tarapore, (B.E.S.T.), should have little difficulty in finding a place in Bombay's XI. The attack was mainly entrusted to these two men.

So far Raiji has been credited with three wickets for 52 runs. He was unlucky twice when perfect balls missed their objective by the proverbial hair's breadth. Tarapore has also returned three men for 66. Many, however, felt that Dossa's wicket was a gift to the bowler.

POOR BEGINNING.

A bad start was made by the Hindu Gymkhana, as they lost L. B. Kenny when the score book showed eight, U. Merchant holding a catch off the bowling of Vijay. The next association, S. N. Mehta and R. M. Patel was more fruitful and the score board indicated 56 for two when S. N. Mehta left. The latter contributed 22. The third partnership was another sound affair. However, at 93 Patel wrongly made a vicious swipe at a straight rising ball from Raiji and was held rightly, out for obstruction. Patel played sedate cricket for the 29 runs he gave his side.

At the tea interval the score stood at 96. M. S. Naik (31) and A. J. Dossa (0) were the men at the wickets. Naik with a fine stroke to the off boundary raised the century at 4-35. The innings was 98 minutes old.

Dossa was uncomfortable facing Raiji and he was lucky to escape early dismissal.

At 111 Naik tried to send a ball from Tarapore to the by boundary, he failed to connect and his bails were dislodged. Naik, who was cautious before tea, tried to force the pace after the break. He gave his side a valuable 44. He batted for 69 minutes in perfect style. His only mistake cost him his wicket.

R. J. Gharat joined Dossa and was immediately in distress, facing Raiji. The latter broke through his defence when this batsman had scored only three (116-5-3).

Raiji was unlucky in not seeing K. M. Bhatia out with the third ball he sent down to him. The missile skimmed the bails Dossa and Bhatia were playing tedious cricket, Raiji and Tarapore not permitting any lack of respect to the attack. Bhatia eventually fell a victim to Raiji, putting his foot in front of very fine ball (134-6-9). This was, incidentally, Raiji's third victim.

At 135 B. Mehta had no luck, with a beautiful break he very narrowly missed K. H. Jobanputra's stumps.

The latter had joined Dossa. Vijay Merchant with a brilliant catch dismissed Johanputra. B. Mehta was the bowler to benefit (155-7-12), N. D. Ved come out to Dossa. At this juncture Tarapore was given the ball after a short rest. Seven runs were added to the score, when Dossa was held l.b.w. on an appeal made by Tarapore. This decision came in for some criticism. The leaving batsmen gave his side a valuable 23. There was nothing particularly brilliant about the effort, as Dossa, when he first went out, was definitely uncomfortable against the bowling, particularly the good staff coming from Raiji (162-8-23).

Ved left C. S. Shete not long after. He fell to the wiles of Tarapore and was held in the country by U. Merchant. The catch was a fine one (166-9-7).

Shete and M. C. Hansoti played out time and raised the total to 182.

P. and V. Merchant were the best when it came to fielding. The Association XI showed some slackness at time. The ground, however, is not what a fielder generally expects

Scores

HINDU GYMKHANA "A".

S. N. Mehta c J. Harris b B. Mehta 22
L. B. Kenny c U. Merchant b V. Merchant 6
R. M. Patel lbw b M. N. Raiji ... 29
M. S. Naik b K. K. Tarapore 44
A. J. Dossa lbw b K. K. Tarapore.. 23
R. J. Gharat b M. N. Raiji 3
K. M. Bhatia lbw b M. N. Raiji ... 9
K. H. Jobanputra c V. Merchant b B. Mehta 12
V. D. Ved c U. Merchant b K. K. Tarapore 7
C. S. Shete not out 8
M. C. Hansoti not out 7
Extra 12
Total (for nine wickets) ... 182

KHAIRAZ HITS OUT.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY:—135 for six declared (P. Peddar 38, B. S. Gore 23-not out; A. M. Latif two for 28).

ISLAM GYMKHANA:—105 for four wickets (H. G. Khairaz 48; A. A. Hakim 32; J. F. Havewalla three for 28).

FOOTBALL

WELCH WIN HINRICHS' SHIELD

Y. M. C. A. Fight To Lose By A Goal

A first minute goal was the only score in the final of the Hinrichs' Memorial Shield football tournament on Saturday, and the Welch Regiment who opposed the Bombay Y.M.C.A., richly deserved this point that gave them victory.

Credit, however, must be given to the Y.M.C.A. for the stubborness in fighting all the way. And, had luck favoured them, and Dame Fortune treated in contempt the Welch, the possibilities were a draw. This was not so, and ruling out all the bearings of things outside the domain of football, the Welch were worthy winners.

THE GAME.

The stands thought they were destined to a poor match when, in the very first minute the Welch tallied. Langton was responsible for a perfect pass to quite near the goal mouth, Hill got his head to the ball, a fine goal was scored.

This was the cause for the Y.M.C.A. to go all out and they should have got on terms in the eleventh minutes. Rose, the Welch goalkeeper, wrongly left his place and Butchi got beyond him. He had only to kick into the net. Butchi dallied badly, for no reason, he was rightly robbed of the ball.

The rest of the half saw the exchanges shared. The Y.M.C.A. were dangerous at times in their approach, but their finishing lacked polish, which meant that Rose was never actually tested.. The Welch, however, at the other end were more than troublesome, and it was only Lynn's good goalkeeping that kept them out. Then Stone and Hill both wasted good openings.

In the late half the Welch, had a bigger say in the affairs of the match. Here, their forwards failed them, who, a thing unusual, to them, cared little for combination.

Stone missed a setter late in the game. The Y.M.C.A. failed to put to account two really dangerous raid.

The Teams were:—

Y.M.C.A.:—Lynn; Almeida and S. Thomson, Humphries, V. Thomson and Jayaram Chitty, Narsu, Murthi, Butchi and K. Alexander.

WELCH REGT.:—Rose; James, and Brady Vowles, Evans and Veasey; Moore, Richards, Stone, Hill and Langton.

The W.I.A.A. were lucky to keep the lead when Dayaram saved a great shot from Rodriques in the very next minute.

In the Tenth minute of the game, the W.I.A.A. improved their hold on the game, Douglas scored again. Narayan gave Dhakuram a good pass. The latter raced down the left and centred high almost into the goal. Couto found the shot high. In the meanwhile Douglas rushed in and headed the ball in.

DAS CUP SEMI-FINAL.

St. Xavier's Gymkhana ground appears to be an unlucky ground for the Bombay City Police, as they were beaten in yet another tournament, the Das Cup semi-final by the W.I.A.A. Staff by two clear goals.

There was no tally in the early period.

Four mintes after the interval Douglas put the W.I.A.A. ahead.

Armstrong Loses Welterweight Title

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Henry Armstrong lost the world welterweight title when he was outpointed by Fritzie Zivic, twenty seven year old Croatian-American.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ashima Banerjee. 5-15 Krishna Chandra. 5-30 Rajkumari Berar: Geet. 6-40 Do Ghazlen. 6-15 Dipali Talukdar. 6-25 Husn Lal: Violin recital. 6-35 Radha Bai. 6-45 Chand Khan. 7 Listeners' Letters. 7-15 For Villagers only. 8 Hakeem Razi: Play in Hindustani. 8-23 Anandi on the Sitar. 8-30 Master Madan. 10 It has happened or Clarionet recital. 10-5 Duet. 10-15 Khayal to Geet.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Dipali Talukdar. 7-30 Ghulam Fareed. 7-40 Geet. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Malkaus on Violin. 9-50 Ghulam Fareed. 10 to 10-45 As in Delhi 1 10-5 Miss Beryl Burridge.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Musical prelude. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Vyakulta. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Dashrathbuwa Muley. 10-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-40 Shree Mahavir: Reading in Gujarati. 10-50 Abdulla: 11 Sarang on Sitar. 11-10 A Stage Song. 11-20 Shanta Hublikar. 11-30 J. N. Ranade. 12 Noon Flute and Clarionet. 12-10 Nisar Ahmed. 12-22 Screen Hits. 12-37 A Sarod recital. 12-47 Premnagar Mat Jana. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Indira Bai Wadkar. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Nisar Ahmed. 5-20 Gopal Rao: Violin. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Manik Dadarkar. 5-50 Ghulam: Sindhi song. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the Town. 6-15 J. L. Ranade. 6-40 The A I R Quartet. 6-50 Abdulla. 7-5 Manik Dadarkar: Marathi Pad. 7-15 Nauch music. 7-22 Nisar Ahmed. 7-35 Navratri Garbas. 7-50 An instrumental interlude. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 I Remember. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Emil Sauer (Piano) and the Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerto Du Conservatoire Paris. 10-30 The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Prabhu ka Dhyan. 8-15 Bhairavin and Bhairaon. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Abdulla. 8-55 G. Karnad: Violin.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Pad in Tilak Kamod. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ebrahim: Clarionet. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dashrathbuwa Muley. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 J. L. Ranade: Marathi Bhavgeet. 9-10 Sumati Daru and Party. 9-25 Chandra Bai Jambolikar. 9-50 D. Amel's composition. 10 Dashrathbuwa Muley. 10-30 Melodies from Dnyaneshwar.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 Dwijen Roy Chowdhury: Assamese songs. 5-20 Selection for Our Assamese Listeners. 5-50 Listening Tunes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Agamani: A musical extravaganza. 8-20 Supreeti Mazumdar. 8-30 Bijon Ghose Dastidar. 9 Background to the news. 10 Radio Symphonic Orchestra.

Nepal's War Contribution

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

War contributions announced to-day include Rs. one lakh from the Maharajah of Nepal and Rs. 10,000 from the Maharani of Kashmir both to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and £1,000 from the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs. 15,000 from the Maharaja of Alwar to the Lord Mayor's Fund.—A. P.

Duty Of Parsis To Help Britain

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

It was the duty of every Parsee at this critical hour to support Britain in winning the war, observed Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy speaking at a function here. It was Britain alone, he opined, that would save the democracy for the whole world.—A. P.

LAHORE, Oct 5.—The determination of the Sikhs to contribute to their utmost in men and money till victory is achieved is reiterated by Sardar Bahadur Sardar U. Ujjalsingh, Parliamentary Secretary Punjab in a statement to the press.—A. P.

POLITICAL AGENT'S ASSAILANT IN CUSTODY

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM QUETTA ABOUT THE MURDER OF MAJOR H. A. BARNES, POLITICAL AGENT OF ZHOB, WHICH OCCURRED YESTERDAY MORNING HAS NOT YET BEEN RECEIVED IN SIMLA. HIS ASSAILANT WHO WAS IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED IS SHER JAN JOGIZAI AND IS NOW IN POLICE CUSTODY.—A. P.

VICEROY TO VISIT KASHMIR

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

It is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Countess of Hopetoun, Lady Joan Hope, the Lady Doreen Hope, and personal staff leaves Simla on his autumn tour on Friday October 11.

Their Excellencies will visit Kashmir from 12th to 23rd and arrive in New Delhi on 24th October.—A. P.

Roger Mission's Round Of Factories

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Sir Alexander Roger, leader of the British Ministry of Supply Mission, accompanied by the other members of the Mission who are now in Calcutta, visited to-day the rifle, metal and steel factories in the suburb of the city.—A. P.

Congress Deputation And Frontier Raids

BANNU, Oct. 4.

Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali are expected to arrive here on Saturday afternoon. They will not visit Dera Ismail Khan wherefrom a deputation of Hindus and Sikhs under the leadership of Dr. Jhandaram is coming here to place the grievances of the sufferers of raids and kidnappings.—A. P.

Minister Visits Ex-Hunger-Strikers

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monoharlal, Minister for Finance and Jails, paid a visit to Messrs. Tikaram Sukhan and Kulber Singh, who suspended hunger-strike recently on the intervention of the local Congress President in Mayo Hospital. He enquired about their health and satisfied himself that they were being well looked after.—United Press.

Jumped Into Lion's Cage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohan Singh was to-day charged before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Court, with attempted suicide, when the story of his sensational leap into the lion's den was narrated by the Police.

The accused being questioned admitted his guilt and stated that he intended to end his life as he was depressed and unemployed. He wrote a chit in Hindi which stated that he wanted to commit suicide. The accused was allowed bail till the 19th October.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE IN HARIJAN LOCALITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Oct. 3.

In the Harijan locality in Kolsewadi a singing programme and a dramatic performance were arranged by Mr. Shreeram Patwardhan and his daughter, Miss Tara Harijan leaders who attended the performance thanked the organisers for their laudable efforts.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Oct 4.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 11 15/16 buyers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Oct. 5.

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 197 for Broach A/M delivery but it opened very steady at Rs. 198/4 and when initial demand was supplied there was no buying and subsequently prices reacted to Rs. 197/8. There was tired long liquidation.

There is absence of speculative activity and the market is grinding around present level. Bulls still look for higher prices owing to strong statistical position, but bears believe that the Indian cotton crop is likely to be a bumper one. Thus the market opinion is divided.

Thereafter there was no important business and operators were marking time and Broach was quoted at Rs. 197/8. There appeared some buying and prices improved to Rs. 198/4. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 197/12
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Janry	Rs. 173/4
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 175/12
F G M G Bengal Dec/Janry	Rs. 140/12
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 142/12

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 281 penny points at Ex 1/6

Broach A/M below New York May 185 cent points at Ex 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Oct. 4.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	197 3/4	196 1/2	196 3/4
Oomra D/J	173 1/4	172	172 1/4
Oomra March	174 3/4	174	174 3/4
Bengal D/J	140 1/2	139 1/2	140
Bengal March	142 1/4	141 1/2	142

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: Oct. 4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1058/68	110
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 1/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Oct. 4.

	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	12.48—10	13.16—12
October	11.79—0	12.51—0
December	11.28+9 Nov.	11.85—0
January	10.62—0	11.16—0
March	10.27—0	10.86—0
May	10.16—0	10.62—0
July	10.03—0	10.40—0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

The 'Daily News Record' estimates the American cotton crop at 12,959,000 bales.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Oct. 5.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London.

London Spot Silver quotation was unchanged at 23 7/16d and forward quotation was again reduced 1/16d at 23 5/16d. The market was quietly steady. New York spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 61/8 and forward parity was Rs. 61/3/6. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:—	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 41 15 6	62 14 6
Aso	Rs 41 15 9	62 15 0

Sovereigns Rs. 28/5/6.

LONDON SILVER

London: Oct. 4.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Oct. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per Oz.	£8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Oct. 5.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 57
Copper Sheets	Rs. 70

Tone:—not given.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 5.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment September Rs. 9 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/2 to 14/8
Ready large grain Rs. 14/9 to 15/0.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 66
INDIAN STOCKS—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79 1/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 5/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 74 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£101 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110 1/2
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£ 6 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register	£ 64
National Bank of India	24 1/8

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: October 5.

The market ruled quietly steady with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. Tata Deferreds opened at 1685 and moved between 1692/8 and 1687/8, eventually closing unchanged at 1685. The Ordinaries opened at 330/8 and after showing minor fluctuations finished at 331. Bombay Dyeings kept steady at 920 and so were Indian Irons at 27/12.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1687/8) 1685 1682/8 1687/8 1683/12 1685.

Tata Ordinaries (330/8) 330/8 331/4 330/12 331.

Tata Ordinary 331, Tata Deferred 1685, Indian Iron 2/12, Bombay Dyeing 920, Century 280, Central India 262/8, Kohinoor 340, Associated Cement 119, Bombay Burma 505, Scindia Steam 18/11, Tata Hydro X-D 170, Reserve Bank 102/8, Imperial Bank F P 1507/8, Central Bank 37/14, Bank of India 134/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 5.

LONDON—
B C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 4th April
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 4th April.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 4th April
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 11/16 5th inst.
New York/London 4.04 1/4 4th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 4th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.45/55 4th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 4th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 4th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 4th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange Quiet
Gold £8/8/0 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cen 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cen 4th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
3 months 1/4 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Oct. 4

Rozario Santa Fe 26/6 Jan/Feb quoted.
Barletta Russo not quoted.
South Australian 26/9 Oct/Nov. quoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Oct. 4.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 4.03 1/2; Madrid 37.70 seller; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.45/17.55; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

FIXED PRICES OF COMMODITIES

The following are the fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 4th October, 1940:—

Article.	Per Paylee As.ps.
RICE (Country)—	
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	11 0
to	12 0
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	10 0
to	10 6
Jirasal (Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	9 0
to	9 6
RICE (Burma)—	
Small Mill	6 9
Madhia Mandla	7 9
to	8 3
Mandla Ordinary	7 6
Patni	6 0
to	8 0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	9 0
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	8 0
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	6 3
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5 6
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	7 0
Bajri Kalpi ordinary	6 3
Gram Banda	6 9
Gram Shahpura	7 9
Turdal Cawnpore dry	8 0
Turdal Surat Oiled superior	11 0
Masur Dal Superior	9 0
Chana Dal No. 1	9 0
Mung Chinai No. 2	11 0
	Per lb.
Ghee Hatras	12 3
Ghee Porbunder	14 9
Til Oil	3 3
Cocoanut Oil	2 9
Groundnut Oil	2 9
Sugar Java (large grain)	2 9
Sugar Java (small grain)	2 6
Indian Sugar	2 6
	Per box
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0 3
	Two boxes
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	0 9

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
DECEMBER 1940

New York, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	9.59
To-day's opening	9.59
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	9.62
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION
Broach April/May ..... Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	7.53
To-day's opening	closed.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 5.

The New York cotton was moderately active with better overseas cables stimulating sentiment but absence of any constructive news restrained operations. Trading in December began at 9.59 i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices improved on trade and local support while increased outside interest caused the price to rise to 9.62 at which point it finally closed.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—
October (9.58/58) 9.60/60
December (9.57/57) 9.59/59
March (9.51/51) 9.56/56

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—
American October (7.81) closed
American January (7.53) closed
Egyptian Giza November (11.86) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.16) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES
SEEDS
London, Oct. 5.

Castorseeds October November (£17 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta October November (£16 1/4 quoted) closed
ber (£16 1/4) quoted) £16 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata October (£10 1/2 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal October November (£14 5/8 quoted) closed

JUTES
Dundee September (£32) closed
Lightning September (£30) closed

RUBBER
Spot (11 13/16d. paid and buyers) closed
Forward January March (11 7/8d. value) closed

METALS
Tin (£255 3/4 buyers; £256 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 5.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T LONDON ON PARIS
London, Oct. 5.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE
London, Oct. 5.

The following cable was received from London :—
Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER
London, Oct. 5.
Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 5/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD
London, Oct. 5.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Oct. 5.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/4 to 0-3 11/16) 0-3 13/32 to 0-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1 2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, Oct. 5.

There was no trading during the night session

WHEAT & LINSEED
Bombay, Oct. 5.

	Rs.as.ps.
Linseed May	5 10 0
Wheat January	4 1 9
Wheat May	4 1 6

PEPPER AND GINGER
Bombay : Oct. 5.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	81 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	81 12 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	15 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	13 12 0

Frontier M.L.A. Arrested

Defence Of India Act At Work

PESHAWAR, Oct. 5

Orders under the Defence of India Rules have been issued for the arrest of Arbab Abdul Ghafoor, M.L.A., ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Frontier Government.

It is alleged that he has infringed Rule 33 of the Defence of India Act while making a speech at Mahabat Khan Mosque after Friday prayers some weeks ago.

Arbab Abdul Ghafoor is a former Secretary of the F.P.C.C. and a well-known Khudai Khidmatgar worker.

Similar orders have also been issued for the arrest of Dwarkanath Bagi, who is alleged to have recited an objectionable poem at a meeting held here on September, 16.—A. P.

HARIKIRTAN

Harikirtan will be held by Mrs. Venutai Dukhande at Sirdar High School, 12th Lane, Khetwadi to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

AMERICANS LEAVING SHANGHAI

"Recommended" To Evacuate Women And Children

SHANGHAI, October 5

All Americans who have approached their authorities here on matter of evacuation have been "recommended" to evacuate their women and children without delay, learns Reuter's correspondent. No official general order has been issued. Regular commercial means of communication with America have been booked to capacity two months ahead as a result of the sudden need to evacuate women and children in the past few days.

BOOKING TO FAR EAST CANCELLED
HONOLULU, Oct. 5.

Bookings to the Far East by families of American Navy personnel via American merchant ships have been cancelled here, and at San Francisco. Replacement officers for the Asiatic fleet are proceeding to Manila, without their wives. No explanation has been given by the naval authorities.—Reuter.

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Immediate Issue Not Independence But Right To Exist

(Continued from page 11)

been true to the Treaties of their own making, the people of States India should be more advanced than those of British India. I cited some telling illustrations of this neglect of duty. The introduction of the Scheduled Classes in the controversy has made the unreality of the case of the British Government doubly unreal. They know that these are the special care of the Congress and that the Congress is infinitely more capable of guarding their interests than the British Government. Moreover, the Scheduled Classes are divided into as many castes as the caste Hindu society. No single scheduled Class member could possibly and truthfully represent the innumberable castes among them.

NO SATISFACTION ON POINTS RAISED

I had sought the interview with the Viceroy to see if my interpretation of the British argument had any flaw. I failed to get any satisfaction on the points raised. The Viceroy would not be drawn into a discussion. I can have no grievance about his disinclination to enter into any argument. He had every right to rely upon the fact that that was a matter of high policy not admitting of argument.

"THE COLD RESERVE"

There is a certain cold reserve about the British official world which gives them their strength and isolation from surroundings and facts. They do not want to be too frank. They politely refuse to enter into embarrassing argument. They leave you to draw what inferences you like, while they continue to maintain their inflexible attitude. I suppose that is what is meant by the "Steel Frame". For me this side of British policy has been the least attractive. I had hoped against the warning of friends that I might be able to break through this Steel Wall of Reserve, and get at the naked Truth. But the Imperialist Britisher is firmly fixed in his saddle.

KNOWING NO DEFEAT

Nevertheless I will not accept defeat. I must strive to have the truth admitted by the British people that the bar to India's freedom lies not in the Congress or any other party's inability to produce an agreement which is in its nature impossible, but that it undoubtedly lies in the British disinclination to do the obviously right thing. The unreality of the British reasons for refusal to treat India as a free country was not my only grouse. I drew the Viceroy's attention to certain irregularities in the prosecution of the war policy.

FIGHT ONLY ON WELL-DEFINED ISSUES

There was agreement between us that there should be no compulsion as to war contributions. He has promised to examine all cases of hardships and all other difficulties. My purpose was to leave no ground for misunderstanding and to fight if there was to be a fight only on well-defined issues and without bitterness. I want to enter upon the fight with the hope that its very fairness will compel the recognition that India deserves better treatment, not merely from the British but from all the nations of the earth.

POWER FOR WHOLE NATION

Lest it might be said that the Congress fights because it has failed to get power, I told His Excellency the Viceroy in the plainest words possible that the Congress had no desire to mount to power at the expense of a single national interest. It seeks no power save for the whole nation. Therefore, he will have no opposition from the Congress if he forms a Cabinet composed of representatives of different parties. The Congress would be content to be in opposition so far as the war effort is concerned, and so long as the Government machinery has to subserve imperialist ends. The immediate issue is not independence. The immediate issue is the right to exist, i.e., the right of self-expression, which broadly put, means free speech. This the Congress wants not merely for itself but for all, the only restraint being complete observance of non-violence. I hold that that condition answers all the difficulties by whomsoever raised."—A.P.

MAHATMA'S PLAN

The "National Call" of Delhi writes:—

You will ask, what is the Mahatma going to do. He is not out for civil disobedience, and he is clearly out for something big in the nature of protests. It is quite true that the Mahatma will not agree to mass civil disobedience. He does not want all and sundry to do satyagraha. He is out for a purity movement. He is particularly afraid of communists, and 'Forward Blocwalas', who talk in terms of world revolution and end as communalists.

I do not know exactly what Mahatmaji will do, but I can say that he will start something right away. The new satyagraha will be independent of local Congress organisations. The organisation may in fact be suspended. In every province, district, city and taluka, a Gaulatier on the Nazi model may be appointed. He shall be a tried satyagrahi, known for his non-violent convictions. The guidance and direction of the action part of the movement will be entrusted to these dictators, who will on their part nominate their successors if arrested. Thus the movement will be handed down from successor, to successor till the technique becomes generally understood and even the mildly initiated can take part.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA DEMANDS FOR FULL FREEDOM OF SPEECH

DELHI, Oct. 3

The three-day session of the Working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind concluded last evening. The Committee passed a comprehensive resolution reaffirming its previous resolution adopted at Meerut in September 1939, which based on the religious principles of the "Holy Queen", enunciated the policy of the Jamiat on the war in Europe. The resolution pleaded for full freedom in the matter of expression of views and recorded satisfaction that other political parties in the country were coming nearer to viewpoint of the Jamiat. The Committee further reiterated its demand for Indian freedom and asked the British Government to recognise India's right to frame her own constitution. It will be recalled that the General Secretary of the Jamiat had written a communication to the Viceroy on January 13, 1940, explaining the Jamiat's viewpoint.

Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, President left for Deoband last night, and other members for their respective stations.—A. P.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ

The third general meeting of the Bombay Brahmo Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) morning immediately after the morning service when Mr. M. Prema Das will preside. Mr. N. Ragavendra Rao will conduct the morning service at Mazagaon

LONDON, Oct. 5

The Lord Mayor of London's Air-Raid Distress Fund has now passed the one million sterling mark. The latest gifts include further twentyfive thousand sterling from Johannesburg.—Reuter.

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

THAT YOUNG GOANS EPISODE AGAIN?

(By J. C. MAITRA)

After I wrote my last article on the suspension of the Young Goans Football Club, I did not think it would be necessary for me to dilate on the subject again. But there are some Goan correspondents who would not allow me to bury the subject once for all. An incident at Parel seem to have given them a further handle to poke at me and the W. I. F. A. Apart from cheap personal jibes, allegations have been made against me that I have suppressed "facts", ostensibly with a view to shield the Association. Let me assure my readers that my articles are not intended to defend anybody. My only object is to advance the cause of sport. If by remaining on any committee I find that I cannot serve the cause fully, it will not take me long to sever my connection with it. The fact that I have done it before ought to reassure my critics about my present and future conduct.

REFEREE'S REPORT

However, that is neither here nor there. Let us now get at the facts. In my last article I had stated that I had investigated the matter thoroughly and was fully satisfied as to the guilt of the Young Goan players and their supporters. But that was not enough for my critics. They want to know whether the referee or the linesmen had reported on this incident to the W. I. F. A. or whether the Association had disqualified the goal-keeper and the Captain for three years just because someone in the Committee Stand said he had seen the players committing the offence. I hope it will satisfy my questioner when I say that the officials concerned had made written reports, as required by the rules, and they are in the files of the Association.

ADMISSION BY DEPUTATIONISTS

I hope I am not giving out a secret when I state that the deputationists, who called on the W. I. F. A. Committee the other day on behalf of the Young Goans actually admitted these facts, but tried to explain them away by lame excuses. An attempt was similarly made to whitewash the offence of Dias and the spectators. Since the matter concerns Bombay's football as a whole, I propose to deal with it again in detail, so that episodes of this nature do not occur again Referring to the match in question, the "Chronicle" report says that the Young Goans were the first to score, although the Welshmen had the most of the game. Later on, the Soldiers equalised. Although the goal was disputed by the Goan defenders, it appeared to be a good goal.

ALL REPORTS AGREE

While the Goans have been vehemently protesting against the award, it is strange that not one of the papers has supported their claim. Even granting that the reporters were mistaken or biassed was it right on the part of the players to question the decision of the referee on the field? No, certainly not. The rules are definite and clear on the point. Seeing that the referee stuck to his decision, Rozario, the Captain, stuck to the ball and would not allow the game to proceed. Only when the referee warned him,—this is on record too—he parted with the ball! What made the offence serious was in view of what followed.

NON-GOANS SILENT

While Rozario, the leader, held on to the ball, a player is reported to have incited the crowd to invade the ground. And, they did it like a flood which broke the standing barriers to pieces. There could be no question of turning the mob back. They made further play impossible. It has been asserted that the foremost in the rush were Muslims and Hindus and the first man to be arrested by the police was a non-Goan. As far as the first statement is concerned, it may be a debateable point. But the second stands disproved as nobody seems to have been in the hands of the guardians of the law. Those produced before the Court were all Goans. As for the righteous indignation among others it is strange that so far not a single letter has reached the 'Chronicle" office in protest of the referee's or the W. I. F. A.'s decision from a non-Goan!

COST OF THE WRECK

I have it on the authority of all above mentioned Goan deputationists that Mendonca, the goalkeeper, has been severely reprimanded by his Club. What about the offence of Dias? It is said that he seems to have been "too spirited" in his replies to the European officials of the W. I. F. A. I should only add that some of the Indian members of the Committee were also the recipients of these "spirited" attacks—with sticks and stones as well—at the hands of the crowd. Unfortunately I cannot produce irrefutable evidence—of course from the Goan point of view—at this late hour. But the bill for the repairing charges amounting to Rs. 300 or so bears ample proof about the mob violence of the day!

W. I. F. A.'S SENSE OF JUSTICE

Now about the suspensions. Two instances have been quoted to prove the partiality and revengeful spirit of the W.I.F.A. Committee. The accusers overlook the facts that place them on different footing. In the South Kanara—Caltex match, the penalty was disputed by the Kanara players and a few of their supporters. The referee allowed the spot-kick to be taken before the field was cleared. As it happened in the last minute he was in a hurry to finish off the game. The Emergency Committee in the first instance upheld the referee's decision. But when it came before the General Council for confirmation. they overruled it and ordered a replay. This clearly demonstrated their sense of justice and fairplay. Had they stood on their prestige. South Kanara would not have had a second chance of playing.

PAREL INCIDENT

The incident in Parel happened in the match between the W.I.A.A Staff and Mazagaon Dock team. The Committee investigated the matter and dealt with the culprits as they thought best. The case does not stand on a par with the Goan affair. It is very true that the spectators had no business to enter the field it rests with the officials in charge of the game to take necessary action. Our sports-goers would do well to remember this salutary lesson. By not taking any severe steps against the Clubs concerned the W.I.F.A. showed that sense of discrimination which a controlling body ought to possess.

LAST YEAR HAVOC

Now turn to the background of the scene which was enacted at the Cooperage this season. The Young Goans and South Kanara were in the final round of the Nadkarni Cup last year. The former had lifted the Cup twice before and were fighting doggedly for the hat-trick. The Goans demanded a replica of the Cup in case they emerged triumphant. As there was no such stipulation in the rules, the Committee said that they would consider the question later on. But the Goans would not hear of it. Not only did they start a campaign of boycott of the Cooperage but some of their supporters actually threatened to break the Stands. The W. I. F. A. had, therefore, to post policemen on guard night and day for a few days, to erect a barricade round the ground at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and to post police officers and men round the ground on the last day which cost the Association nearly Rs. 200.

THREAT TO EXISTENCE

This was not the first occasion when a large crowd had gathered at the Cooperage. I am sure every Cooperage-goer will admit that there have been vastly bigger crowds on numerous occasions before and after. I should like to be shown another instance when there was such a demand for a barricade or a guard of policemen. Referees have given decisions in the past which were palpably wrong. But did any body of spectators ever rush to the ground to question the referee's decision? Or did they break up the game? Or did they cause damage to persons or property as the supporters of the Young Goans did? The whole episode threatened the very existence of the W. I. F. A. as a controlling body. As I have said on a previous occasion, the blame lay with the Association. If they in their weakness had not overlooked the breaches of last year lightly and not submitted to threats in respect of the replica cup, I feel sure that the incidents which besmirched the sporting history of Indian football in Bombay would never have occurred.

IS IT ANTI-INDIAN?

The correspondents have made much of the anti-Indian feeling pervading the W. I. F. A. The accusers stand self-condemned. Is it not a fact that during the last four seasons Indian teams have dominated the final round of the Rover's Cup, the Blue riband of soccer in India? Is it not a fact that Indian teams have won it three times out of four? If the European members and referees were against the success of Indians how could the latter achieve these wonderful results? I am afraid these critics are suffering from a jaundice of the unsporting type Without reading them a homily, I would ask them first to learn the primary lessons of sport and then rush to criticise others. It is satisfactory to note that the W. I. F. A. has suspended the chief culprits only for three years and have allowed the rest to play again from next year—of course under different dispensation than the Young Goans Football Club

ART AND ITS SALE

(Continued From Page 10)

cation. Cultivation of art-appreciation being the function of education, some grounding in art, should not be excluded from any educational scheme. Art, which is the vital interest of Indian life, should be co-existent and co-extensive with education.

Yes And No

While speaking on debating societies at the P. S. High School, Mylapore, Rev. A. J. Boyd stressed the need of the cultivation of independent thinking and of the art of precise and correct speaking. The utility of the art of elocution makes it imperative as a part of education. Unless the participation by students in the debating societies is insisted upon as class-work the yes-and-no man groups in the legislative assemblies, municipal bodies and the senates of universities will continue to swell.

Goebbels Speaks

"For us art is just not a pastime but a vital necessity." declared Dr. Goebbels while re-opening the annual exhibition at Munich Art is evidently a vital necessity of modern Germany because it is a parlour-maid of the Nazi propagandists. The discovery of "degenerate art" and the movement of Art-purgatory pioneered by Hitler indicated that contemporary German art is not a free expression, because National Socialism is the antithesis of freedom of expression and criticism. The war on art in the conquered countries has revealed that art is a material wealth, a political weapon but not a cultural asset to the Nazis.

Not Dawned

Art does not appear to claim any share in the loan of Rs. 48 lacs which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay proposes to raise. Though "beautifying the city" (without art) remains the slogan of the municipality, financial stringency is sure to be cited as an argument against any proposal for the provision of beauty-spots, civic decorations or artistic amenities Even the "very early date" for the report from the Commissioner on the question of a municipal theatre has not yet dawned. though it was fixed on 8th December, 1938.

"TYPHOON"

(Continued from Page 8)

were rolling and tumbling with the tossing ship. Many of them must surely be dead.

The captain screamed above the roar of the hurricane wind into Jukes' ear that he must go down and look after the coolies. with no idea what good it would do. Jukes set about reluctantly to try to go below. Crowling, clinging, falling, swearing with every fall, he went his way in blackness, finding unfamiliarity at every step, for nothing on the ship was in its usual place.

Jukes opened the door and found a horrible mass of arms. legs, pigtails, eyes, bald heads,--a heavy fighting mass that rolled with every turn of the ship. The coolies were on their way home with their savings, money that they had earned by the hardest kind of manual labour. Terrified by the storm they had dropped their money and a fight began whereby each man wanted to regain his own or to filch his neighbour's money.

By the help of all hands aboard Jukes herded them against the wall. then collected all the money. The coolies then thought that the white devils had caused the ship to do this so that they would steal their savings. Jukes had a lifeline run through the 'tween deck for the coolies to hang on to. but he saw murder in their eyes and called his men out. locking the door.

An ominous calm fell upon the sea. "The book says this is the middle of the storm, that the next part will be worse than the first." commented the captain when Jukes reported. So it was. For a time they were in the centre of the typhoon. then the second section of the storm hit the Nan-Shan full force. The men gave her up for lost. But she weathered the storm.

When she steamed slowly into the harbour of Fu-Chau, people on shore said she looked as if she had been dragged from the bottom of the sea. a salvaged wreck. Salt crust covered every inch of the ship.

The morning after the typhoon passed on its murderous way, the captain ordered the coolies on deck. Fearing murder, Jukes produced rifles for the ship's hands, but Captain MacWhirr ordered them put away. The captain told the interpreter that if they went to a Chinese Judge, he would keep all of it and the coolies would get none. That the white judges would have to take the captain's suggestion as to what to do, so he would settle the thing himself. Dividing the money equally around he took the three dollars extra and gave one each to the three men who had been hurt worse in the fight.

Jukes and the other men under the captain were stupified. It would have assumed international dimensions under any other captain but Mac-Whirr said he did not like people to gossip about events that took place aboard his ship, so h would just settle it himself.

Conrad writes that. sailors still gossip about the captain and the coolies.

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A New Job

(Continued From Page 8)

to have seen you before. Let me see, you don't seem to have changed at all. O yes, now I remember, that Shikar camp. Don't you remember the partridge shoot? Don't you remember Shyam, the goatherd's boy?'

Mr. Iyer said that it was with an effort that he could recognise in the burly, bare-headed, bearded, Nehru-shirted figure before him, Shyam, the ragged boy who sold milk. But there was no mistake about it. He was Shyam.

"Come right in, Sir. Do you still write for the papers? Our work will interest you," said Shyam and he led Mr. Iyer in along a rugged garden path on both sides of which vegetables for the community kitchen were growing. They entered a room which in its arrangement reminded Mr. Iyer of Mahatma Gandhi's work-room at Sabarmati.

Domukh League Headquarters

'No more keeping buffaloes and selling milk?' asked Mr. Iyer 'Why this looks like an Ashram'. His gaze wandered across the small square to the out-houses where were neatly arranged a number of charkhas and two men were busy repairing a loom.

'This is the headquarters of the Domukh Welfare League, Mr. Iyer', said Shyam, this time in English.

'And you are at the head of it. Mr. Shyam? One can easily guess that. You are evidently the wonderful leader about whom they told me when I arrived in this town' said Mr. Iyer. 'They talked about your having created a nucleus here for selfless work'.

'That's mere flattery,' Mr. Iyer. 'This is indeed a golden opportunity, meeting you here so unexpectedly. You don't know how lucky for me it was that I met you at that Shikar camp Evidently you had talked about me to the Huzur Secretary. When I went there with the milk the next day, when you had already left, he proposed that I should enter his service. I did, was able to learn English and make myself useful to him and left him only when he transferred his services to another State. Then I came here as a teacher to the poor, helpless people of my community, a rich social worker having provided the funds for a school. You now see how far I have used my opportunities.'

'I see it is not only teaching that goes on here. What else are you busy about?'

Shyam who had offered me a glass of water and indicated to me a fairly comfortable seat, stood up and struck an attitude.

Their Grievances

'Sir,' he said, 'you have not as yet heard of the grievances of the Domukhs. It is natural. We are far away from your Province. You fail to realise how these Brahmins—of course, I do not mean your kind of Brahmins, Mr. Iyer—but these Brahmins and Banias here oppress us. When I arrived, I found my people huddled up in a shabby outlaying part of the town. They did the most menial kind of work It was bruited about that we ate. when in great need, the dead bodies of our buffaloes; we were considered very unclean, treated nearly like untouchables. I came and tried to change the habits of my people. Some of your upper class lot here were interested'

'Did they help you?'

'Some did, Mr. Iyer. Fortunately I got hold of a rich Marwari. a Congressite, who was fighting a municipal election. I could secure some two dozen youths of my community to parade the town with his placards. These youths were useful in getting up a band, not much of a musical show but good enough for election purposes. My little services were not forgotten. Others found out how useful we were.'

Shyam waived his hand towards the courtyard, Mr. Iyer told me. Thanks to a philanthropic lawyer who was the political opponent of the Marwari and secured Shyam's help and the musical co-operation of his band in fighting for the presidentship of the municipality, Shyam could start a dairy. It was a profitable business. His boys were milkmen in the morning, propagandists in the afternoon. Shyam started night classes, and a weaving centre and secured the blessing of the Deputy Magistrate for his work of rural re-construction.

All-India Conference

'Sir, the movement grew', said Mr. Shyam 'we were useful to the local magnates who had civic ambitions. Funds came in. Soon I had managed an All-India Domukh Conference.'

'Managed?' queried Mr. Iyer.

'Of course, managed. I will be frank with you. You have to manage these things. I sent round word in the surrounding parts where we Domukhs reside that we must proclaim our grievances at a mass meeting. Under that bunyan tree over there the meeting was duly held. There were present five of my volunteer boys, twenty women and their children.' Shyam laughed. I sent a report to the "Gazette", an Anglo-Indian paper. That was during the height of the first non-co-operation movement. I sent an application to Government, setting forth our grievances, and humbly praying that they should be remedied. I was informed that our grievances were receiving their earnest attention.'

'Were not the Congress people interested in you?'

'They were, they were. When I heard that the Congress was becoming popular I thought it better to tie up with the people that counted in the movement. It was then that I managed to hold our first All-India Conference. I saw the necessity of securing telegrams from all over India wishing us success. We got hold of a young barrister from the Punjab. He knew nothing about us and we knew precious little about him. But he was ambitious. A most useful man for us, Mr. Iyer. He drafted our resolutions, adequately financed the "At Home" we gave to the assembled delegates and the local sympathisers and he wrote out a long wire for the British Press. He said he knew an Englishman who was wandering about the country on behalf of certain British Journals and this young man would do the job for us. He would see that we got publicity in England.'

'And not in India? asked Mr. Iyer.'

It follows, Mr. Iyer, it duly follows when we have managed the British end. One Punjab friend who is interested in a side line of ours. hides and skins. saw to it that questions were asked about us in Parliament. By that time we had clearly intimated that we were not with the Congress. With the Congress meant losing our communal identity, our political individuality, our.....'

Minority Demands

Shyam had evidently got up these sentences by heart. He fumbled in his speech, rummaged in the capacious fold of his shirt for a piece of paper, found it and began to consult it. Then he continued.

'We must choose the right kind of expressions, Mr. Iyer. I consult always the Muslim League resolutions for that. An admirable leader, Mr. Jinnah. Such a tower of strength for us, helpless minority people.'

'But what are your grievances?'

'Sir, we are a minority, a very small minority, the first political lesson I learnt was to understand that the majority must by its very nature oppress a minority, that a minority must always cry out that it is in danger. If it does not, all is lost. We have all the minority grievances. Sir, our voice is not heard. We want special representation, we want weightage. We want special representation on the municipality of this town, on the District Board, on our village panchayat on the co-operative credit bank of this town, on the branch of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.'

Mr. Shyam paused. Then raising his voice he said, 'We must be represented in the army, the navy, the air force, the A.R.P. We must have our proper number of seats in the Provincial Legislature and in the Central Assembly. Mr. Iyer, don't forget please when you mention about us that in the shaping of the new constitution our demand is that we Domukhs must have a voice. We are writing to the Viceroy about it.

'We most humbly and respectfully but firmly and with determination'—he looked at the paper again—point out that we shall not accept any new constitution if we are not properly represented on any body of delegates who are to sit in conference to shape the future constitution of this country. We are to interview soon H. E. the Governor of this Province and I will respectfully submit to him our demands.'

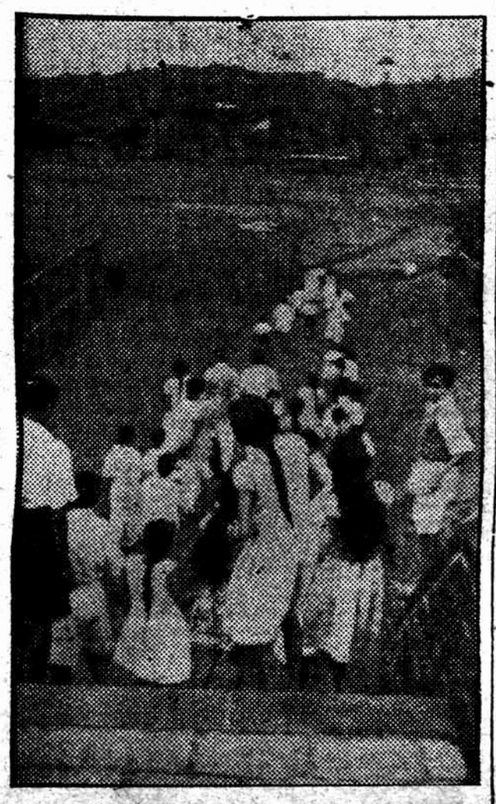
'But what is this name Domukh? I hear it rarely.'

Miserable Story

'I do not want to take undue credit for myself, Mr. Iyer but I must say it was I who gave it the currency it deserves. Domukh is a very ancient name. Our enemies will tell you some miserable story they are so fond of repeating about us. According to it the Domukhs were Shikar beaters. Their headman used to accompany the king of these territories. One day the king saw at a distance a huge animal.' Is it a she-buffalo?' he asked. Our headman promptly answered 'Yes, Your Majesty'. He was in the habit of saying this mechanically. They approached nearer to the animal. Said the King 'I think it is a he-buffalo.' Promptly observed the headman 'Yes, your Majesty.' The King in great wrath said 'Are you a Domukh, have you got two mouths?' That is their miserable story.

'But don't you believe it, Mr. Iyer' continued Shyam 'we Domukhs were bards, singers at Royal Durbars. We could compose popular poems in praise of the King, and with equal rapidity, poems denouncing his enemies. That accounts for the name. Mr. Shyam got up. "That is by the way. I must now send on behalf of my community a cable to the Secretary of State supporting him in his noble intentions and telling him we are ready to stand by the Empire".

Mr. Shyam raised a warning hand—'provided that we are thoroughly and adequately represented in the services and the Councils of this country'.



Children going through the green meadows of Jogeshwari.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We were sitting on the sands of the Juhu sea-beach.

The sun was just setting, and such beautiful colours it had produced in the sky.... their reflections in the waters had added to the charm.

A lady was singing a song... The atmosphere was in perfect harmony with my soul's thirst. My heart sang in tune with the lady's song.....

At a little distance, a child was playing with sands, perhaps preparing castles... She had made something, but nobody had cared to notice her....

She came running, all of a sudden, and covered the lady's mouth with her hands. "I have prepared such a marvellous castle there, and you don't see it?" The child asked her mother.

"Lovely", I exclaimed, "that certainly is more important than your singing!"

* * * *

The Leader's Speech

THE hall was full. The audience was very attentively hearing the leader's speech.

He was speaking forcefully, and the hearers applauded his humorous skits and learned epithets.

Among the audience there were two children sitting in a corner. They were all the time looking into the speaker's face and wondering what he was babbling!

The learned leader recited some Sanskrit slokas, and made certain signs with his hands in way of acting to bring out their effect properly....

Then it was that the children laughed and felt pleased: After all the speaker had become sensible.....

Children began to imitate the mighty leader. That, of course, they enjoyed even more.

* * * *

My Manners Indeed!

IT was a dinner party.

I happened to be sitting next to a child. I tried to make friends with him, but somehow I failed. Perhaps he was more interested in the food at that time.

By chance he spilt his 'dal' on the floor. His uncle looked at him with angry eyes. The child began to rebuke me: "You have no manners!"

As if I had spilt the 'dal'.....

* * * *

Imaginative Children

I HAVE told you the above incidents for the sake of fun only. Every incident had made me smile a broad smile.

I enjoyed them, and thought you might as well enjoy them.....

I would like to end my to-day's talk with a quotation from Macaulay.

"Of all people children are the most imaginative".

I really think they are. And for that matter of fact, how clever too! God bless you all, little brothers and little sisters!

* * * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

ABOUT fifty boys and girls of Khar and Vile Parle Branches of the All-India Children's Association visited the Jogeshwari College on last Sunday, September 22, morning, at the invitation of Principal M. B. Rehman.

Jogeshwari boys and girls having learnt the news of this visit from the local newspapers had also collected there.

Unfortunately, Principal M. B. Rehman himself was not there, as he had to go away to Poona on official business. We were, therefore, naturally disappointed. All the same we must thank him for the use of his college compound and his son, Bro. Iraq, for the help he rendered.

All children gathered at the Gymkhana Pavilion and enjoyed a programme of songs, dances, stories, dramatic pieces and tricks. They also had light refreshments. Shrimati Ratanbehn Mehta, Shrimati Sarlabehn Nanavaty and Messrs. Satishbhai Desai, Indra Vasavada and R. T. Kelavala had joined the party.

After having a pleasant time together for about two hours, the children returned home more happy than ever.

New Branches.

Syt. Kanubhai Mehta, the leader of the Jogeshwari children's party, was very much impressed with the work and activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and he has promised the General Secretary to start a Branch at Jogeshwari. We wish him all success!

The workers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari visited the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, on Thursday, September 26, morning and met the children in an assembly. After explaining to them the purpose of the association and its activities, a Branch was established there with Syt S. V. Shukla as President, Syt Dhirubhai Desai, Vice-President, and Syt. Ranjitbhai Mehta, Secretary.

On Sunday, September 29, boys and girls of all Blkan-ji-Bari Branches of Bombay celebrated the Children's Annual Day (Birthdays of the Association itself, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) at Vile Parle. Baroda also celebrated the function befittingly. All Branches of Sind too did their best. A full report of the celebrations will appear in the next week's "Corner".

To-day the workers will be at Ambernath in connection with the preparations that are to be made for the proposed visit of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari children to that place in November next at the invitation of Syt. B. G. Kher

* * * *

Jogeshwari children with their leader, Syt. Kanubhai Mehta. They want to start a Centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Khar and Vile Parle boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari visited the Jogeshwari College on Sunday, September 15. Besides a "Chronicle" of the occasion, does this photograph not represent a "study" in children?

To-day We Are Fourteen!

BY BR. A. V. NATHAN.

TODAY, the 29th of September, 1940 shall be a memorable day in my life. This is the first time I have had an opportunity to celebrate a day which you have been eagerly awaiting year after year. Now I have also joined you in your eager awaiting. I hope you will welcome me.

This day, we all celebrate the annual day of our Bari along with the birthday of Bapuji—Mahatma Gandhi. He has awakened us from our long slumber and lighted in our hearts the flame of patriotism and freedom. Even so the Bari has awakened us from our long slumber, in which we took no care for children, and has inspired in us ideals of love and friendship.

To-day we are only fourteen, but we are now in thousands!!! What wonderful work has been done during the past fourteen years! What golden lessons have those years taught you? When another decade passes, how well firmly established will our Bari be!

If we all continue the untiring work of our forerunners in the same spirit as they did, I am sure, we shall triumph splendidly. Perhaps in 1950, the Bari will have branches all over India—

(Continued On Page 30)

Eelasis Road (Bombay Central) Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls. They are all poor, and require more attention than other centres of the Association.

A Page For Women

Parents Wise Who Prevent Romantic Girl From Having 'Fine Time'

(By REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am a girl going on seventeen and am made to stay at home while most girls of my age are going out and having a fine time. Do you think my parents are treating me right?

I am in love with a nice boy my age but still they do not wish me to go with him or invite him to come to see me. I would like you to give me some information as to what you think about this? —UNHAPPY.

* * * *

My dear little girl.. .going on seventeen. The whole world is your oyster. And you are complaining because your parents refuse to let you go out and have a "fine time" like the others.

Then, in the next breath....you tell me you are "in love" with a boy your own age. And your cruel ogre parents will not let you go with him or invite him to come and see you. You don't see any connection between your two paragraphs, do you? Well I do, my dear....and so would any other thinking adult.

I don't know just what you call a fine time. If you call making love and playing at being grown up a fine time....then I don't blame your parents for taking the stand they do.

Indulge In Wholesome Game

At your age you should be engaging in boy and girl parties where wholesome games are played and in a great many outdoor activities. There is a camaraderie and warm friendship that springs up among boys and girls who have hobbies in common. But not the hobby of petting, Unhappy. That all too often results in tragedy for girls of your temperament and background. Your parents refuse to let you out or go with other boys and girls....because you have already demonstrated that you take life much too seriously for a girl your age. And you are concerning yourself with emotions that as yet should have no place in your life.

You say you are "in love" with a boy your age. This isn't possible. What you are experiencing is puppy love. And if you allow yourself to be taken in by it.... you will be the sorriest little girl in the world. It is just such youngsters as you, who make runaway marriages and have babies far before their time.... and then suddenly awaken when they are twenty-five to find they have wrecked their lives.

Concentrate On Other Things

Forget about love and concentrate on your books and on having fun. Nothing is worse than granting children's wishes in the matter of love....and your parents undoubtedly realize the truth of this axiom.

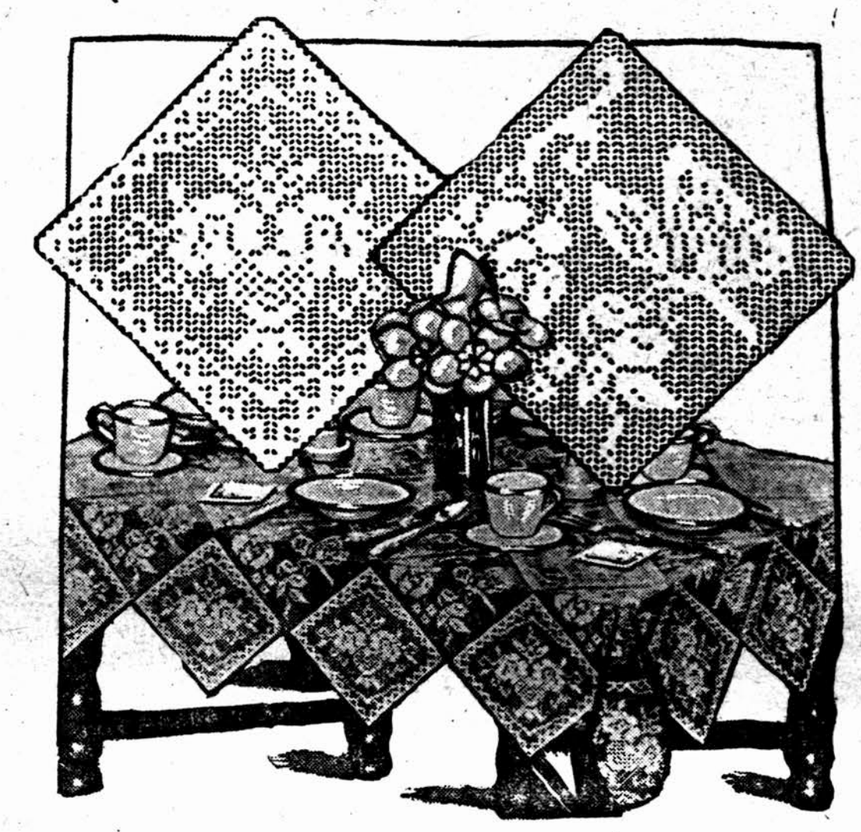
If you want to win more freedom and more respect from your parents, engage in some sport or activity and excel in it. I am sure your parents will have no objection to your association with other young people if you are engaged in some wholesome sport.

But forget about love for a while....and stop reading trashy romances that stir your blood all out of proportion with your years and experience.

You still have your studies and being "in love" is not conducive to good marks. Be friends with boys but don't waste your lovely youth in trying to probe emotions that belong to girls of late teen age and over. Have fun, laugh and play. Be a little girl just a little longer. Being grown up isn't such pleasure, my dear. All too often life is like:

(COPYRIGHT)

FILET SQUARES FOR ALL PURPOSES



THIS stunning tablecloth, made of filet lace, attractively designed of two patterns, is intriguing to make. It never gets monotonous as you are always changing from one design square to another. These squares measure about 9 inches and doilies, scarfs or even a bedspread can be made.

A BLACK SONG

I rode in moonlight on silver's accolade
The moon—it frightened my weary heart,.
'Come, rise up on gray, glassy music,'
The night grows old
And I, a solitary wanderer,
Travel furtively with soundless step
To find my trembling, innocent love
Under a booming, blackening sky.

* * * *

Oh, God of this war-maddened world,
Blow your name in a windy fire
Reducing man's passion-forest
To cool ashen perfection!

—P. R. KAIKINI.

FULFILMENT

For this my mother wrapped me warm,
And called me home against the storm,
And coaxed my infant nights quiet,
And gave me roughage in my diet,
And tucked me in my bed at eight,
And clipped my hair, and marked my weight,
And watched me as I sat and stood;
That I might grow to womanhood
To hear a whistle and drop my wits
And break my heart to clattering bits.
Laugh a little longer, my dear.
For that is what youth is made of to those who are wise enough to keep it and use it in its place.

A NICE sort of welcome!" said the father, visiting his son at boarding-school. "I'm hardly out of the train when you ask me for money."

Well, dad. you must admit the train was twenty minutes late."

A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

LOVE—romance—all the happiness life holds in store for you depends on making yourself attractive — alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream—*Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent—removes excessive oiliness.*

D89-1

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Portugal's Independence

(By Muriel Nissen)

Marking the eighth century of independence, Portugal recently released a set of two stamps, 1.75 escudos ultramarine and 40 escudos, olive. The design, common to both denominations, pictures Alfonso 1 in the complete war regalia of his time. Alfonso, the first of the Portuguese Kings, was born in 1094 and died in 1185. He succeeded his father, Henry, as count of Portugal, and began to extend his territories when he defeated the armies of his mother Teresa of Castile, in 1128. From then on repeated victories against the Moors and Spaniards enlarged the territories of Portugal and increased her prestige. In 1140 Alfonso was proclaimed King by his soldiers and the history of an independent Portugal began.

Alfonso was a man of gigantic size and tremendous strength. Legend has it that he was seven feet tall, and history tells us that in 1184, at the age of 90, he was able to relieve his son Sancho who was being besieged by the Moors.

Argentine's Centennial Item

The Argentine Republic has sponsored a very interesting souvenir of the postage stamp centenary with a sheet picturing five of the republic's own pioneer adhesives. These old timers are arranged in U formation, with the commemorative inscription "Primer Centenario Del Sello Postal Adhesivo" appearing in the centre. Presented in the upper left is the "ceres" type issued for use in the province of Corrientes in 1856. Below that is the 5 centavo stamp of the 1858-1861 series symbolising the Argentine Confederation. The bottom of the U is occupied by the steamship stamp used for Buenos Aires in 1858, when that city maintained an independent government. The seal of the Republic is the design for the adhesive in the lower right, taken from the 1862 issue. Another stamp from the provinces appears in the upper right with the arms of Cordova featured on a release of 1859. Each stamp is enclosed in a line frame with the inscription "Republica Argentina" at the top of each box and the word "correos" together with a new value for each stamp. The Buenos Aires item, on this sheet, has a value of 10 centavos while all the others bear new denominations of 5c.

A legend across the bottom "Exposicion Filatelica de Cordoba" was appended for use at the exhibition where the sheet was sold with admission tickets. The set was also released from Buenos Aires without this additional inscription.

Colours for the sheet are red, blue and black, with the stamps alternately red and blue and the lettering in black.

Pitcairn Island Release

Although definite data as to denominations and day of issue for the Pitcairn Island postage paper recently announced, has not been made available, it is reported that the issue will not be handled by the New Zealand Postoffice. The Postmaster-General at Suva, Fiji, will be in charge of the release, and the Chief Magistrate at Suva will take care of first day covers. Further information will be forthcoming in due time—we hope in time for collectors to obtain first day cancellations, for the issue is arousing a great deal of interest among philatelists and non-collectors who have long followed the affairs of the "Mutiny on the Bounty" descendants who inhabit the tiny, isolated island of Pitcairn.

Australian Troops Honoured

In commemoration of Australia's participation in the European War, a special stamp is being issued in honour of the Australian Imperial Force. Various branches of the army are represented in the set, which appears in values of 1 penny, 2p, 3p and 4p.

Notes For Haiti

The 5 centimes bright green stamp of Haiti has undergone a colour change, with the value now issued in olive.

Also from Haiti comes an announcement that a 60 centimes value in brown has been added to the current airmail series. The design is a picture of Christophe's famous (or infamous) citadel.

From Dominican Republic

In honour of the Inter-American Carribean Union, the Second "Reunion" of which was held at Trupillo City from May 31 to June 6, the Dominican Republic released a set of three values, in uniform design. Values and colours are: 3 centavos red, 7c blue and 1 Peso green. The design is a map of the West Indies with shafts of light radiating from Dominica. At the upper left is the shield of the Republic with the commemorative inscriptions below it.

Bulgarian Industries

Further additions are being made to the Bulgarian postage set publicizing the country's industries and products. Designs for the proposed new stamps are as follows; 10 stotinki grain; 15s agriculture; 30s, bee-keeping; 50s fruit; 3 levas, sheep raising and 5L marketing fruit.

Items From Indian States

Bahrain, a Sultanate under the government of India, is now using overprinted postage paper consisting of the 1 rupee yellow-brown and slate, 2r violet and brown and 5r ultramarine and dark green of India's current postage. "Bahrain" is overprinted on these stamps in large black type.

Orcha in Central India has a new regular series to replace the stamps of India heretofore used. In all there are fourteen values to the set, which has as its common design a portrait of Rajah Sawa Pratap.

Jhind is using several overprinted stamps based on India's 1939 official series. Values so used are 3 pies, half-anna, 9p, 1a, 2a, 2a-6p, 4a and 8a with "Jind" overprinted in small black type.

Overprints From Sudan

In order to meet a postage emergency, the current 10 millieme black and red stamp of Sudan in the camel design has been surcharged "5 mills" in Latin figures with corresponding Arabic characters below. The overprint is in black.

Brief Notes

To meet an increased postal rate, Tunis has surcharged the 90c blue to create a value of 1 Franc.

Peru has added a 15 centavos in blue to its regular postage series. The design is a statue of Simon Boliver in Lima.

The Grecian equivalent of the Boy Scouts—the National Youth Association, will be honoured in a semi-postal series to be released by Greece this summer.

Argentine has made official stamps out of two of the current postage values by overprinting the San Martin 3c and Rivadavia

10c with the inscription "Servicio Ofical".

Stamp Teasers

1. What is a "howdah", and what stamp pictures one?
2. What stamp pictures a scene showing a flock of birds put to flight by a plane?
3. A project known as a collective farm appears on what postage paper?
4. Water Buffalo are pictured on what adhesive?
5. A Sacrificial Stone is shown on what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Cataract of Iguassu is in Brazil and a stamp of that country, issued in 1938, pictures it.
2. A stamp of Andorra, issued in 1929, shows an eagle flying over a mountain pass?
3. A termite's nest looms high on a 1932 stamp of Italian Somaliland.
4. The Philippines, in 1935, released a stamp series, one value of which pictured salt springs.
5. Maclovio Herrera is portrayed on a Mexican stamp of 1916.

(COPYRIGHT)

ENGLISH THROUGH CHINESE EYES

(Continued From Page 6)

"Yes, this old lady!" I repeated respectfully, indicating my hostess.

"Do you know what you are saying, young man?" she demanded. "How dare you call her an old lady!"

I blushed from ear to ear, and was truly terrified. I apologized and explained both to her and to my hostess that in China the expression "old" was the most complementary adjective one could possibly use. Not only should elderly people be so referred to, but also to address a young man "old sir" was considered the best of polite speeches.

My friend told me that it might be all right for a man, but a lady must never be old! I was very thankful to her for her instruction, and particularly to my hostess, who charmingly relieved me of my embarrassment by saying that she knew China and that she had taken my expression as a great compliment.

One can learn only by experience, was my sad conclusion. But there were so many expressions the usage of which differed so widely from their original meaning that they called for a much wider experience than that of a man who led a simple life like myself. Once at a party I saw in a magazine a cartoon showing an infuriated woman among scattered and torn pictures and a man standing beside her with an apologetic look. The caption underneath was something about his having invited her to see his etchings. Everybody who saw it gave a smile, but I could not understand the joke. As I was trying to make out its hidden meaning my hostess glanced over it. Before I had time to ask her the joke she smiled and exclaimed: "You are naughty!"

I was far from being naughty. In fact, I felt stupid, and I know I looked stupid, too! But her remark put me on my guard, and I hurriedly laid the book aside. It was quite some time afterwards when I found a suitable person at a suitable moment and asked him the inner meaning of this cartoon and its caption.

It was simple, once you knew the implication of "inviting a lady to see your etchings", but that was one of the expressions you couldn't find in a dictionary. The moment I thought I had acquired a peculiar knowledge of English phraseology I was mortified to hear that that was now an obsolete eighteenth-century expression, of which telling a lady when out motoring that you were "out of petrol" was the modern version!

From henceforth, whenever my English friends complimented me on my knowledge of the English language, I couldn't help feeling very humble and wishing everybody could speak Chinese!

THE B. B. C. CARRIES ON

Come What May, The Show Must Go On

BY GERRY WILMOT, IN A RECENT B.B.C. TALK

When the London gun barrage is booming over Broadcasting House, it is obvious of course that the B.B.C. workers who are on night duty can hardly be expected to be able to get home. A few of them do.

One of our announcers only the other day decided to brave the barrage, but by the time he reached home, the din had increased to such an extent that he had no alternative but to put his taxi driver up for the night.

One other very famous B.B.C. speaker, nearly 70 years of age, stoutly maintains that it takes more than a gun barrage to stop him and on no fewer than three occasions has been whisked to and from the studio by taxi.

But by far the greater majority of those of us who work at night at the B.B.C. come prepared to stay all night, and wonderful indeed are the arrangements which have been made to accommodate everybody.

Sleepers In The Concert Hall

Walk about Broadcasting House in the daytime and see mountains of matresses, bundles of pillows and stacks of blankets Walk in again at midnight and go into what was once the concert hall and you will see dozens and dozens of sleeping people. The concert hall seats have all been removed and on the raised rows where they used to be, matresses are spread out and the huge room is curtained off into two sections, one for men and the other for women.

In the old days the music heard in the B.B.C. concert hall came only from great symphonies and famous artists, peep in there at midnight nowadays and snores provide the music that will face you. Peace does reign in the concert hall.

But by contrast in the B.B.C. canteen down in the depths of the building, there is a veritable babel of sound at every hour of the night, for it never sleeps and there is not an hour between darkness and dawn when some of us do not feel kindly disposed towards a cup of tea or coffee or a snack to keep going with. There has not been a night since the bombing began that the canteen has not been equal to the demands made on it, which in many instances have been considerable.

I am sure that no London night club of the old happier days ever boasted a more consistent clientele than this canteen, or a more cosmopolitan one either for that matter, because in the canteen you hear almost every language under the sun spoken by members of the various B.B.C. foreign news staffs.

Here again you will see many of the world's most famous people at the canteen's shiny black topped tables, or carrying their own trays, collecting their own knives and forks, and those same famous people, having fed, stay to bunk down on matresses alongside the others, as chummily and happily as you can imagine.

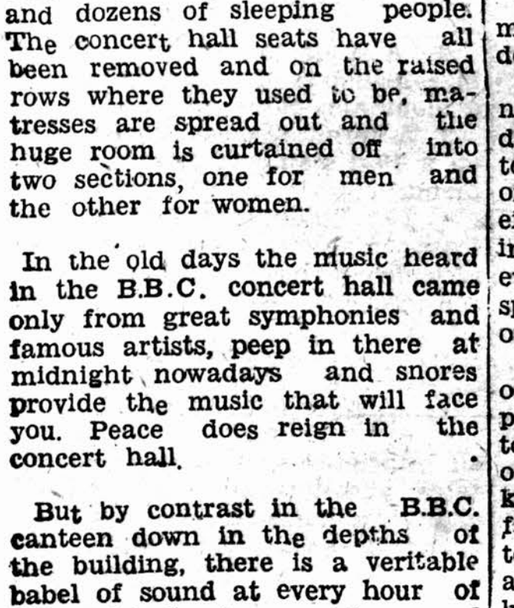
In The Small Hours

And of course in the small wee hours of the air raids work at the B.B.C. goes on too. Sections whose quarters are normally upstairs shift smoothly and speedily to duplicate premises in the neither regions. Not an inch of space is wasted below, and the efficiency with which work goes on after the move is nothing short of amazing.

Furthermore all the available space is allocated in such a way that it serves more than one purpose.

A studio from which a famous star has been boradcasting, will 15 minutes later become a bedroom. Or a certain section of the canteen, filled one moment with people feeding will a minute later be an office, with typewriters clicking and bells ringing.

So bombers up above or no bombers, work at the B.B.C. never stops and programmes from the B.B.C. go out for all the world to hear, for there is not a single man or woman who is in any way connected with B.B.C. who has not got one thought uppermost in mind these days—the thought that, come what may, the show must go on.



"How long have you been in service?"
"Nearly a year, mum."
"Have you any testimonials?"
"About thirty!"

KHARAITI R. SAMRAS OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
(Photo: Louis Weintraub).

On August 15th, Mr. Samras filed a petition for naturalization in Federal Court in San Francisco. The examining petitioner refused final papers for Mr. Samras and also will not recommend naturalization. Therefore Mr. Samras will take this action to the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco for a hearing on a constitutional issue. In view of the ruling of the Supreme Court of 1923, the Circuit Court will in all probability refer this case to the U. S. Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., for decision.

If the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C., decide in favour of Mr. Samras, which looks very hopeful in his way, citizenship will be granted to all natives of India residing in America.

Indians In U. S. A.

Mr. Mubarak Ali Khan, President of the India Welfare League of New York (who conducted a countrywide Citizenship for Indians drive in U. S. A. last summer) greeting Mr. Malwala Ram, formerly President of the Bharat Welfare Society of California. The picture was taken in Marysville Town Hall at a meeting of Indian citizens. Note the women and children in the background.

("Bombay Chronicle" photo by Louis Weintraub, U. S. Correspondent).

Ram Partab (above), is said to be the only Indian auto mechanic in the U. S. A. He came to the U. S. in 1910 from Sunar Khurd, Jullundur, in Punjab province. He took to farming, also to night school, where he studied English. Mr. Partap resides in Marysville, California, is Vice-President of the Bharat Welfare Society and one of the most well liked Indians in that section of the country by officials of the town and others. (Photos by D. Sundaram).

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

THE MIRACLE PIE

Around a table are seated six girls, gaping, almost goggle-eyed, at a miracle of pastry art—a six-cut pie, with every piece different. There is a bannana cut, cherry cut, plain cut, pecan cut, whipped cream cut and pineapple cut. But who wants which? Let's find out.

Ann: I like the piece between the bannana and whipped cream. It's opposite the pecan.

Peggy: The piece opposite the cherry is the one I like

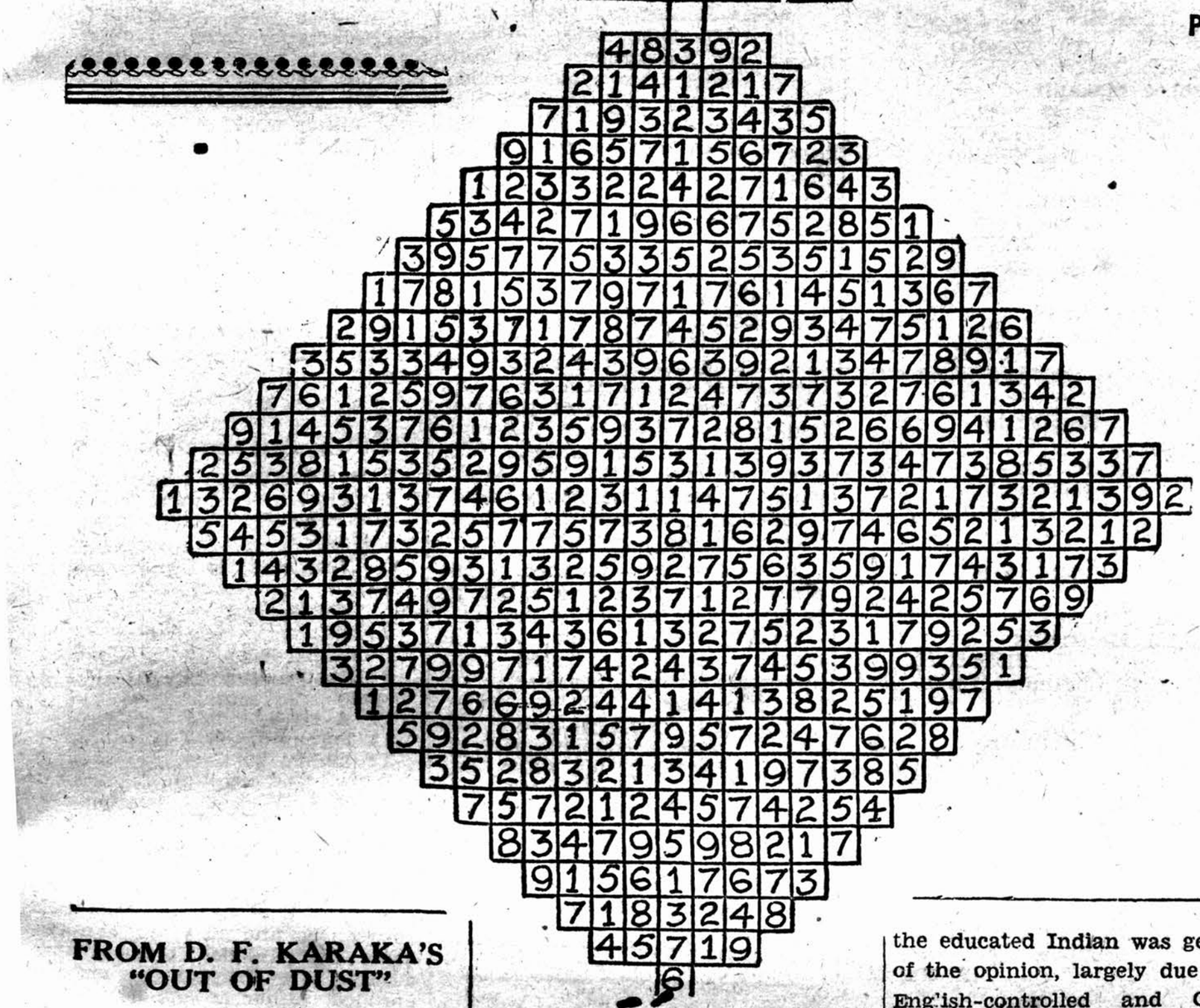
Lissa: The piece I want is second from the left of Peggy's.

Betty Lou: Mine is opposite Peggy's.

Ellen: Mine's between Betty Lou's and pineapple.

Barbara: I'll take the piece to the right of the bannana cut, opposite Lissa's.

Who wants which? What was the order of the cuts?



THE chart above is a number map by which you can find the hidden treasure. Start with No. 6 square at the bottom and proceed six squares in the right direction. This will take you to another square, which tells you how many steps you are to take next. You must land only on even number squares, or you are lost. Your moves may take any direction.

Four-Letter Word Message

HERE is a difficult cryptogram for the dyed-in-the-wool cryptogram fans. The letter-frequency method will crack up on this one, and there are no the's or and's to give you clues.

BXCP TXWH HXRT TXMD. UXHK VXUD FXCH LXEM. VXTT HXAH. TXWH OXRT LXLZ BXGD TXHH: "KXMD GXCD," VXCE TXWH, "WXHO NXHK LXCE-ZXCW AXKD, VXTM LXGM NXKO. "PXEZ HXEW LXAH BXTT. BXRC PXRW HXBD.

The message, being without articles, may be rough reading, but it will make sense.

Missing Letter Cryptogram

THIS interesting form of cryptic puzzle, inscribed on the wall of a country church in England over the Ten Commandments, is said to have remained undeciphered for 200 years.

When the same certain letter is inserted at proper intervals, a sentence of nine words is produced. Here is the inscription:

PRSVRYPRFCTMNVRKPTHSPRC PTSTN

To help you, here's a hint: The missing letter is a vowel.

FOR RAINY DAYS

I have a friend write down in figures eleven thousand eleven hundred and eleven. (Most everyone fails; the correct figures are 12,111.)

2. Try to make a piece of lump sugar burn by holding a lighted match at one corner. (The secret is to first shake a little salt on the corner.)

3. Try to blow over a heavy book placed on one end. (The secret is to first place a paper bag under it and then blow into the mouth of the bag.)

4. Ask a friend how many times he can fold a newspaper page in half. (The limit is usually seven folds.)

5. Try to write your name quickly on a piece of paper placed on your own forehead. (It is usually written in reverse so as to appear legible only when held before a mirrior.)

FROM D. F. KARAKA'S "OUT OF DUST"

(Continued From Page 4)

but it was still better to be born in the country of white men.

Englishmen

Englishmen became sure of themselves. The war had given them that confidence. They were also more arrogant in their behaviour. They felt superior because of their recent victory. And they argued that if they could bring a strong German Empire to its knees, what could they not do to a weak, poverty-stricken India. It was a great thing to be a little white God in the days after the War.

Indian fathers began to plan their son's future. Business was alright and quite respectable, but how much better it would be if their sons could mingle freely among their rulers and take part in all the pomp and majesty that was associated with the British rule. India had realized all too quickly what it meant to have the patronage of the British. It seemed to justify the humiliation and the injustice that they had suffered. Perhaps God had really guided the white man to the 'heathen's home'. Perhaps there was such a thing as the white man's burden. Perhaps the All-knowing and the All-mighty had destined that the fate of three hundred and seventy millions should be in Britain's hands even as the fate of Europe had fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The Congress

The Congress was the only spokesman of India. But it was somewhat limited in its appeal for it spoke of things like Independence and Home Rule, whereas the educated Indian was generally of the opinion, largely due to an English-controlled and Government-inspired press that it was an advantage to trail in the shadow of Britain. The Congress, therefore, was looked upon as something dangerous—something intoxicating, exhilarating, almost narcotic and not quite the right thing for a healthy and prospering nation. In one word it was "Bolshevic"—and that word in India at that time meant something terrible. It brought up visions of bloodshed and of prisons. It implied that the rich would be looted by the poor of all their money and that their women would be ill-treated and their children would starve. All this "Bolshevism" implied and there were rumours that the Congress organization was under the secret pay of Soviet Russia. It was one way of discrediting the Congress.

Moreover, it was the time to make some real money in India. The boom was already in sight and the bulls had swamped the markets. Should a nation waste its time at such a stage and worry about unimportant things like liberty and freedom? Such were the thoughts uppermost in the minds of those who were a little sceptical of this one-time barrister who had been causing a lot of trouble in South Africa and who was likely to do the same here in India.

TRY THIS NEW
PILE TREATMENT
AT OUR EXPENSE!
Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by leading chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.
FREE
Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.
Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.
GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."
PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION RESULT

(Continued from Page 17)

Karachi

Ramlal Jugal,
Special Hair Cutting House,
Next to Bunder Road,
Picture House,
KARACHI.

Nanalal G. Joshi, Draftsman,
C/o Land Manager Dept.,
Municipal Corporation,
KARACHI.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
C/o Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
KARACHI CITY.

Kapadwanj

N. S Karaka,
C/o Mahomadi Seri,
KAPADWANJ,
(Dt. Kaira).

Kadegaon

U. A Bagban,
C/o Sheikh Chandali,
Police, KADEGAON,
(Dt. Satara.)

Lucknow

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. Mistry,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

Lunawada

Kadia Kalidas Chhagan,
LUNAWADA,
Via Godhra.

Kadia Kalidas Chhagan,
LUNAWADA.
Via Godhra.

Mangalore

Laxmidas Dahyalal,
Vithalji Madhavji, Bunder Road.
MANGALORE.
S. K.

Mysore

N. S. Vittala Rao,
Mysore Hall, Sayajirao Road
MYSORE.

Madras

Miss Zaitoonbai,
C/o. Saleh & Bros.
No. 6, Sembudass,
G. T. MADRAS

Navsari

Jagjiwandas Chhibibhai,
Behind Tower
NAVSARI.

Jagjiwandas Chhibibhai,
Behind Tower,
NAVSARI.

Mangaldas Jivanbhai Tailor,
Vachha Mohalla,
NAVSARI.

Mangaldas Jivanbhai Tailor,
Vachha Mohalla,
NAVSARI.

Nasik

Natwarlal J. Shah
C/o. The Royal Motor Car. Co.,
Motor Stand,
NASIK CITY

Palghar

Dahyabhai Bikhabhai Piploiwala
C/.o Ice Factory,
PALGHAR.
(Dt. Thana)

Panvel

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
PANVEL.
(Dt. Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
PANVEL.
(Dt. Kolaba).

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
PANVEL.
(Dt. Kolaba)

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
PANVEL.
(Dt. Kolaba)

Jiwabhai Makanji,
Bazar Peth,
PANVEL.
(Dt. Kolaba)

Rajpipla

Champak K. Baxi,
Holichakla,
RAJPIPLA.

Sendhwa

B. M. Jaini,
General Merchants,
SENDHWA.
(Indore State)

Sidhpur

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Musjid,
Sidhpur,
(N. Gujrat).

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Musjid,
Sidhpur,
(N. Gujrat).

M. F. Rangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Musjid,
Sidhpur,
(N. Gujrat).

Secunderabad

J. Bachiah,
C/o Shri Krishna & Co.,
Artist and Photographers,
Secunderabad.

Ujjain

Tarabai Hada,
C/o. Harisingh Hada,
Sarafa,
Ujjain.

Hatimbhai Fidahusein,
Sandalwala Bldg.,
Freegunj,
Ujjain.

Vapi

Motiram M. Patel,
C/o Vapi Paper Depot.,
Vapi,
Daman Road Station.

Habib Haji Latif Vapiwala,
Post Vapi,
Daman Road Station.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

perhaps you and I who are just recruits now may be organizers and heads of the various branches of the Bari. I pray to God sincerely that these expectations of mine may be proved true—that our hopes may be realized—in the forthcoming years.

May this new year bring many more brothers and sisters on the rolls of the Bari and may we thus extend our hand of friendship to more youngsters! Let us all begin the new year of our Bari with renewed freshness and vigour.

Now, I think, I have to conclude. I do so with a prayer to the Alimighty for making us better and better day by day!

(Note: This article arrived too late for insertion in the last week's issue, and has, therefore, been given this time. It serves its purpose all right.—DADA).

* * * *

Johnny's Arithmetic

TEACHER (to bay's mother): "Why, what's the matter? Has Johnny got toothache?"

Angry Mother: "No, Johnny hasn't got toothache. His sufferings comes from your foolish teaching. You told him he was to tell you how long it would take him to eat twenty apples if took one and a half minutes to eat one apple—and he got stuck on the fifteenth."

* * * *

A Wise Elephant

AN engine, weighing about ten tons, was being drawn by an elephant up to a tea factory in the hills of Ceylon. On the way a narrow bridge over a deep ravine had to be crossed, and the engineer consulted the mahout (elephant driver) as to its safety. Would it stand the heavy load? "Don't know," replied the mahout; "we'll ask the elephant."

The engineer laughed, but allowed the elephant to be led up to the bridge, as if to cross it.

Putting one great foot out, the elephant cautiously tested the bridge and then drew back, refusing to cross.

The men strengthened the bridge with a couple of tree-trunks lying near, but after testing it in the same way the elephant still refused to cross, and it was not until eight or nine trunks had been added that the elephant, himself weighing stons, woud venture on the bridge drawing over it his much heavier engine!

* * * *

The Vague Lady

BE economical by all means, and keep an account of daily expenditure, but try not to be so vague as the famous lady on one page of whose account book were the following entries:

1. Beggar, 1 pice.
2. "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", 3 annas.
3. Kokila for her school fees, Rs. 2.
4. Gone (I know not where), Rs. 149.

* * * *

Riddles And Rib Ticklers

1. How does the sailor know that there is a man in the moon?
2. What has head and tail but no body?
3. What is that which has no flesh, no bones, and yet has four fingers and a thumb?
4. What has four legs but cannot walk?
5. Why is your nose in the middle of your face?
6. What bird can lift the heaviest weight?
7. What common name can be spelt either ways?
8. What room is always found in the garden?
9. Why are washer-women very good travellers?
10. What never rises from its bed?
11. Which pines have longest needles?
12. What American State is high in the middle and round at both ends?

* * * *

Riddles Answered

1. He goes to see (sea).
2. Coin.
3. Gloves.
4. Table.
5. Because it is the scenter (centre).
6. Cranes.
7. Ada.
8. Mush-room.
9. Because they travel from pole to pole.
10. A river.
11. Porcupines.
12. Ohio.

The recent Nazi "leaflet raid" on England proved a miserable failure. The leaflet containing Hitler's Reichstag speech was apparently dropped because the Germans thought the British people had not been allowed to hear or read it. In fact, the speech was fully reported in the British Press the day after it was made.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

THE I. C. S.

(Continued From Page 1)

in the world, as real servants and 'not' as masters of the people, paid and remunerated accordingly, 'not' on absurd and sentimental grounds as hitherto, but on a more rational and equitable basis, in consonance with the means and obligations of the country.

The Lee Commission

Now, however, that the Secretary of State has determined to bring European recruits into the Service by nomination through a Selection Committee, to make good the supposed shortage of that element appearing in the competitive examinations with a view to maintain the ratio of 50—50, fixed by the Lee Commission, it is bound to react most prejudicially against the efficiency of the Service as a whole, and effectively eliminate for all times perhaps the only convincing reason for reconciling it to the approval of this country.

The existing system of recruiting by nomination a certain percentage of indigenous talent for what is known as the "Statutory Services", even though originally intended in Indian interests and confined to the Province, as also the recent innovation of appointing by the same process representatives of the different minority communities to the All-India cadre, are both of them bad enough from the point of efficiency, and constitute a premium on incompetence. But the new method will make it much worse, to say nothing of the entirely unnecessary introduction into the Service of the European element in a much larger degree even than recommended by the Lee Commission.

Incidentally, even this excuse of the alleged inequality in the ratio—wholly unfair and inequitable though it is—is absolutely unfounded. What the Commission actually recommended in its Report in March 1924, was "that a proportion of 50—50 in the Cadre of the I.C.S. should be attained without undue delay, and the present rate of Indian recruitment, should be accelerated with this object." Such a step was necessary in the opinion of the Commission "in order not only to carry out the spirit of the declaration of August 1917, but also to promote an increased feeling of camaraderie and equal sense of responsibility between the British and Indian members of the Service". Realising, however, that the attainment of this end at the existing pace of recruitment, would be an extremely slow process, the Commission simultaneously made certain specific recommendation, in order that this ratio might be reached at least in about fifteen years, i.e. by the end of 1939. It is clear that what the Commission most emphasised was 'not' the 50—50 basis of the annual direct recruitment of Indians and Europeans, but the attainment of this proportion in the Cadre of the I.C.S. by the year 1939.

Present Position

According to the calculations of the Simon Commission, there were on the 1st of June 1929, 894 Europeans and 367 Indians holding the I.C.S. posts; and it was estimated by that body that on the 1st of January 1939, there would be 715 Europeans and 643 Indians, if recruitment was continued only on the existing basis. In other words, even on the basis of 50—50 annual recruitment, which does not exist so far as the Indian element is concerned, the equality of numerical strength between Europeans and Indians in the Cadre of the I.C.S. upon which the Lee Commission put so much emphasis, would not be reached—the disparity being entirely against the Indian ratio. This is as clear as day-light. And yet, in the plenitude of his power, the Secretary of State for India has arbitrarily introduced a basis for which there is absolutely no justification, and which will not only seriously increase the existing disparity and indefinitely postpone if not altogether defeat the recommendations of the Lee Commission, but also seriously reduce for all times the level and efficiency of the Service.

It is the continued sense of reliability, assurance and certainty inspired in England by the high degree of its capacity, efficiency and initiative, coupled with the enormous responsibility of satisfactorily governing a huge country from a distance of 7000 miles without its good-will and co-operation, rendered immeasurably difficult by the colossal ignorance prevalent in England on Indian questions and the perpetual distrust of the children of the soil, that is mainly responsible for winning for the Service the implicit confidence of the British Government and public, in the eyes of both of whom it has for years consequently become indispensable and in a way also irreplaceable. It is this fact more than any other, facilitated by the British Parliament's characteristic policy of "laissez faire" in Indian affairs, aggravated by an excessive use, or rather misuse, of the mischievous and pernicious doctrine of "trusting the man on the spot", that has given it the enormous influence and the almost absolute power that it has always wielded unchallenged for better or for worse, in the administration of this country.

This circumstance is at once its strength and its weakness: for, whilst it has thus steadily contributed to its rise and power in the past, it has in later years, by gradually alienating it from the people and making it impervious to public opinion, deadened it to all sense of justice and equity and slowly but surely led to its gradual downfall, which is sure in the not very distant future to culminate in its ultimate extinction before the advancing and irresistible tide of Indian Nationalism.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Missing Letter Cryptogram: By inserting the letter "E" at the proper intervals, the sentence reads:

"Persevere Ye Perfect Men,

Ever Keep These Precepts Ten."

Four-letter Message: Farm lads sail lake. Vast wave jars bank. Wall sags. Lads hail baby face lass: "Take care." warn lads, "Dash past barn-yard gate, walk back path." Many sand bags fall. Fair maid safe.

Eye Q: 1—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker drawing the first draft capsule; 2—Nurse Edith Cavell, executed by Germany as a British spy; 3—Hindenburg, Kaiser Wilhelm and Ludendorff; 4—Benito Mussolini being arrested in 1915; 5—France's Marshal Foch, America's General Pershing, England's Admiral Beatty; 6—England's Lloyd George, Italy's Sonnino, France's Clemenceau and America's Wilson at peace treaty conference; 7—Czar Nicholas of Russia; 8—King Albert of Belgium; 9—Germany's Big Bertha.

Serving the Miracle Pie: The best way to solve this puzzle is to mark on a paper six small circles in a circular arrangement and then mark down each definite clue given. Peggy says, "the piece opposite the cherry is the one I like." Mark "Peggy" at one small circle and at the opposite side "cherry." Now Lissa's piece is "second from left of Peggy's. Betty Lou obviously wants the cherry, opposite Peggy's piece. Ellen would like the piece between Betty Lou's and the pineapple cut. There's only one place for it—to the left of Betty Lou's. Barbara wants piece opposite Lissa's—that's pineapple—to right of banana cut—that's Peggy's. Ann wants piece between whipped cream and pineapple—that makes Lissa's piece the whipped cream—and opposite the pecan—that makes Ellen's piece the pecan, and Ann's piece, the only one left, must be the plain cut.

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. *Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.*

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A MAN with more wealth than culture succeeded in having his son accepted for a well-known public school.

When the boy came home on holiday his father asked how he was treated at school.

"Oh, not so bad, dad," said the youngster, "except that some of the masters and the fellows say I'm illiterate."

"What!" shouted the father. "You'll take your birth certificate back with you next term, and show 'em different."

* * * *

A MAN who had business with a big tailoring firm reports that, while waiting for an interview with a director, two men came out of an inner office, one lecturing the other sternly.

"You ought to have been more definite with these people, Harry said the first one. "With this shilly-shallying you won't get anywhere with them. You should have been decisive and given them a definite answer—yes, no, or perhaps."

* * * *

MRS. SMITH was reading a letter at breakfast. Suddenly she looked up suspiciously at her husband.

"George," she said, "I've just received a letter from mother saying she isn't accepting our invitation to come and stay, as we do not appear to want her. What does she mean by that? I told you to write and say she was to come at her own convenience. You did write, didn't you?"

"Er—yes," said George. "But I—I couldn't spell 'convenience,' so I made it 'risk.'"

* * * *

TWO pretty girls were discussing the dance of the night before.

"My dear," said one, "the boys were crazy over me! I didn't sit out once. I can hardly get my shoes on this morning."

Her friend smiled sweetly.

"What, your feet swollen too?"

* * * *

MRS. GANDER was notorious as the village gossip. There was little she did not see or hear, and she knew the inner history of every resident.

One morning she met the local builder in the grocer's shop.

The builder remarked: "I saw the nave in the new church this morning, Mrs. Gander."

Mrs. Gander nodded her head gravely and said: "No need to mention names—I know 'oo you mean."

"WELL," remarked a taxi-driver who had been handed his exact fare. "I have known some people to give a bit over."

"Ay," replied the Aberdonian; "that was ma' reason for asking ye tae stop under a lamp."

* * * *

"I SUPPOSE you'll want me to give up my job when we are married?"

"How much do you earn?"

"Five pounds a week."

"That's not a job; that's a career. I wouldn't want to interfere with your career, darling".

* * * *

THE commercial traveller on his rounds received two telegrams. One asked if it were true that his firm had gone bankrupt; the other announced the arrival of a son and heir.

The telegrams he sent in reply got mixed. To the inquirer he replied: "Proud and delighted by news". While his wife was hurt on reading: "What a piece of silliness! I know nothing at all about it."

* * * *

LITTLE WILLIE: "Do you know, dad that in some parts of India a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her."

Dad: "Why single out India?"

THE young man brought his car to a stop in front of the cinema. He turned to the girl seated at his side.

"Well, honey," he said, "I've got ten bob. What shall we do: Get a marriage licence and settle down—or go in and see this show?"

The girl appeared undecided. She got out of the car and studied the attraction advertised in front of the theatre. Finally she returned to her boy friend.

"No Mickey Mouse," she sighed. "Let's get married!"

* * * *

HE was very angry at being kept waiting at the station.

'So you had difficulty in finding me, eh?" he protested to the chauffeur. "Didn't your master describe me "

"Yes, sir," the chauffeur replied "but there are so many baldheaded old duffers with red noses!"

* * * *

HOUSEWIFE—For the past week Jane, I've seen the milkman kiss you morning and afternoon. I suppose the butcher's boy does the same?

Arabella—Oh, no, mum! He only calls once.

TWO men had celebrated the night before, and were comparing notes.

"My wife was in a terrible rage," said Jones, "We argued for hours. How did you get on?"

"Oh, mine chased me into a cupbord."

"And then what did you do?"

"I locked myself in—and she demanded that I should open the door and come out."

"And did you?"

"No fear! I'm master in my own house!"

* * * *

THE theatrical agent's new clerk entered the private room and said "There's a lady to see you, sir."

"Is she good-looking?"

"Yes, sir."

"Show her in."

Ten minutes later the clerk was summoned.

"Well," said the agent, gruffly, "you're a nice judge of beauty, I must say."

"Ah, but I had to be careful, sir. I've got to look after my job. For all I knew, she might have been your wife."

"Yes," said the agent, acidly, "she was."

Our Humorist At Large

"Yesterday, for the first time since he has had it, I enjoyed listening to my neighbours wireless going."

"Good programme?"

"Wonderful. I heard the instalment people collecting it."

She: "Now don't take on, sir, the critics may have run down your pictures, but I'm sure they are not so bad as they are painted."

Magistrate: "And have you anything to say?"

"Only this your lordship. I don't agree with being convicted by a man wot kept his 'ed under the bedclothes all the time. It ain't fair!"

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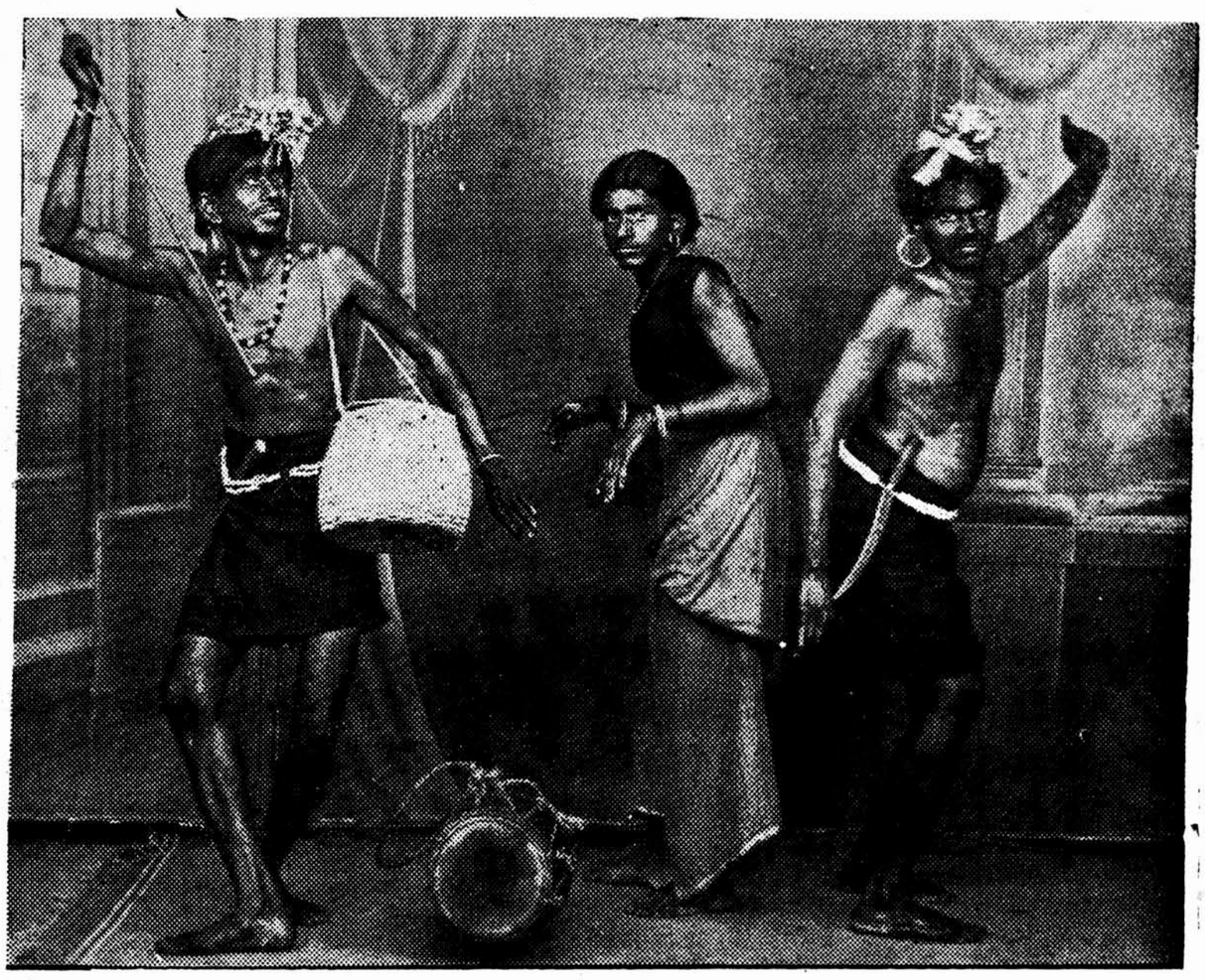
"Creation"

(By Mrs. Doris Gerrard)

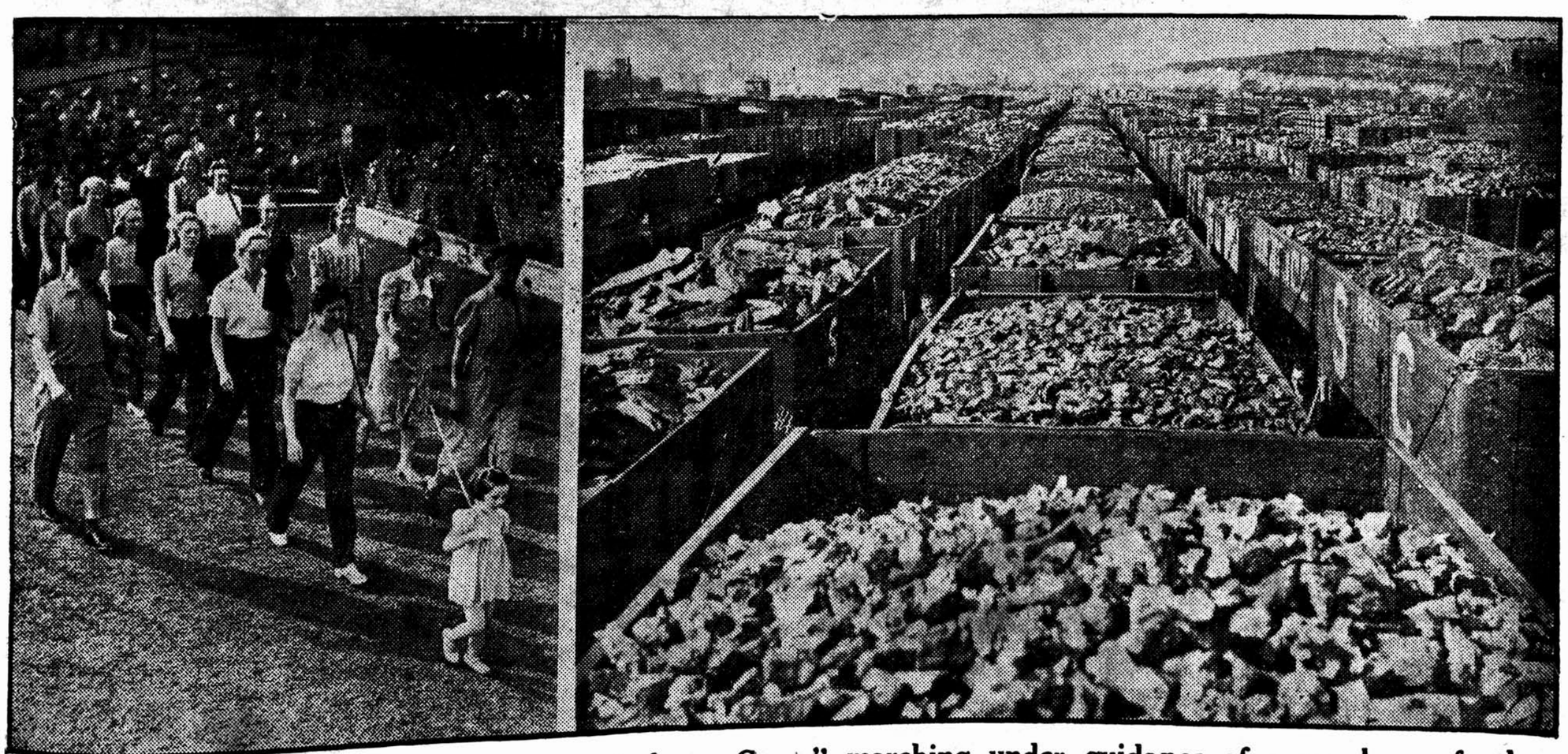
Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and Mrs. Doris Gerrard are holding this month in the School of Art a show of their work in aid of the War Fund. Mrs. Gerrard will be showing some beautiful sculptures for the first time in India. Above she is seen working on a portrait of Mr. Frederick Warne.

"Sajjan Singh"

(By Mrs. Doris Gerrard)



"Dance of the Madigas" (Harijans of Kanara) at the Kannada Nadahabba Celebrations at Sir C. J. Hall, Bombay.



(Left) Members of London's "Amazon Defence Corps" marching under guidance of a member of the Home Guard. (Right) Great Britain produces more than 240 million tons of coal every year. This year the Ministry of Mines want every British home to be a coal storage depot. This picture shows some of hundreds of coal wagons in a goods yard in England.

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